FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

7 Jul 87 FBIS-LAT-87-129 i

CARIBBEAN

CUBA

Current Situation, CNG Position in Haiti Viewed A 1
Fidel Castro Meets With Palestinian Leader A 1
FRG Legislator Meets With Risquet, Rodriguez A 1
Kuwaiti Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 5 Jul A 2
Meets With Mazola A 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Laos in Havana A 2
Malmierca Opens UNESCO Coordination Meeting A 2
Enterprise Meeting Sets Standard for Rectification A 3
Violations, Hiring Discussed A 3
'Traitors' Scored A 6
Castro Closes Meeting A 7

OTHER COUNTRIES

HAITI

CEP Issues Communique on Talks With CNG B 1
Second Communique Issued B 1
Paper Views Various Reactions to CNG Decision [LE NOUVELLISTE 4-5 Jul] B 2
Government Authorizes CATH To Resume Activities [AFP] B 3
20 Persons Vow Self-Immolation in Protest [AFP] B 4
Organized Groups Seek To Unseat Government [AFP] B 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

HONDURAS

Police Kill Supreme Court Magistrate in Car Chase [ACAN] H 1
Electoral Tribunal Postpones Municipal Elections H 1

NICARAGUA

Reaction to Contra Killing of Salvadoran Priest I 1
Ortega Blames Reagan I 1
Borge Says Priest 'First Martyr' I 1
Obando y Bravo Doubts Account I 2
Regime To Review Church Talks I 2
Ortega on Summit, 'Hardship' in Country [ACAN] I 3
Ortega Distributes Agrarian Reform Title Deeds I 4

Contras Allege Sabotage of 'Peace Plan' [ACAN] I 5
PCN Holds National Convention; Leaders Chosen I 7
Briefs: Aeroflot Increases Flights I 7

PANAMA

'Spadafora Command' Threatens Attack on Hotel J 1
Radio Mundial Owner Reports Station Ordered Closed J 1
Radio Uno Soberana Ordered To Halt Broadcasts J 2
Diaz Herrera Predicts Noriega To Leave 'Very Soon' [AFP] J 2
Attorney General Villalaz Summons Diaz Herrera J 4
Diaz Herrera Fails To Respond J 4
Diaz Herrera Will Testify J 5
Diaz Herrera Says Country Threatens Deal With USSR [EXTRA 2 Jul] J 6
Abadia Regrets Incidents; U.S. To Get Compensation J 6
Rights Coordinator Claims 14 Killed in Protests [EL SIGLO 3 Jul] J 7
Thousands of Women March To Protest Noriega [DPA] J 8
Republican Party Headquarters Building Attacked J 8
EL SIGLO Terms Delvalle Speech 'Shallow' [6 Jul] J 9
LA PRENSA Assesses Reaction to Delvalle Speech [6 Jul] J 9

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Public Servants Get Leave To Attend Peron Rally K 1
Saadi Urges Calm K 1
Military Promotions Approved by Senate K 2
Nuclear Program Depends on Pact With Contractors [LA PRENSA 5 Jul] K 4
Government To Receive $1.04 Billion From IMF K 4

BRAZIL

President Sarney Denies Negotiating With IMF M 1
Senators, Bresser on Debt M 1
Senators on Visit to U.S. M 2
Sarney Sets 3-Month Deadline on Recession [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 5 Jul] M 3
Workers, Government Fail To Agree on Salaries M 4

CHILE

President Pinochet Asks Cabinet To Resign 6 Jul N 1
Minister, Carabineros Head Say Raids To Continue N 1
Cardinal Fresno Denounces Raids N 2
Military Breaks Up Observance at Torching Site N 2
Del Valle on Talks With U.S. Envoy, Letelier Case N 3
Cardemil Denies Mayors Campaigning for Pinochet N 4
Minister Views Sanctions for Article 8 Violators N 4

CURRENT SITUATION, CNG POSITION IN HAITI VIEWED

PA062306 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] While the three members of Haiti's National Government Council [CNG] have said they will stay in power even though the people have demanded they resign, the opposition sectors who called for a general strike last week have said that, after the weekend truce ends, they will resume the strike on Monday and continue it to its final consequences.

Several union, political, and religious leaders insist that the current government, headed by General Henri Namphy, has lost the people's trust after last week's events, during which the Army actions against strikers and demonstrators resulted in the deaths of at least 30 people. Seven other people were killed by the Army on Friday during a day of mourning for the victims of the violent government repression that has occurred since the strike began.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH PALESTINIAN LEADER

FL022100 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, has held a fraternal meeting with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

During the meeting, the Palestinian leader extensively explained his people's struggle and the situation in the Middle East.

Comrade Fidel reiterated the support given by the PCC and the people to the heroic Palestinian struggle under the leadership of the PLO in their efforts to achieve their just right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

Also participating in the meeting was Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Ernesto Gomez Abascal, [Middle East] section chief of the Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations.

FRG LEGISLATOR MEETS WITH RISQUET, RODRIGUEZ

FL031300 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the PCC Central Committee, has received Dr Hans Stercken, president of the IPU and chairman of the FRG Parliament Foreign Relations Comittee. They discussed topics of mutual interest, including the struggle for peace and disarmament and the need for Latin American economic integration. Stercken also met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. They exchanged views on the development of the IPU and bilateral relations with the FRG Parliament.

Stercken will leave today after a 3-day visit to Cuba at the official invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government. He held a news conference at which he said that economic cooperation is an important factor in the IPU's work to achieve detente, disarmament, and a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

He asserted that his visit to Cuba has not only made it possible for him to see Cuban reality up close, but it will also help to strengthen efforts between the FRG and Cuba to make relations more flexible, particularly commercial relations. He also reported that more than a million Germans visited Cuba last year and that tourism will increase in the future.

KUWAITI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 5 JUL

FL061407 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Kuwaiti Deputy Foreign Minister Sulayman Majid al-Shahin arrived in Cuba yesterday morning at the head of a delegation. The visitor will hold talks at the Foreign Ministry and with other government officials.

Meets With Mazola

FL062015 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1819 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Kuwaiti Deputy Foreign Minister Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, who arrived in our country yesterday on an official visit, held a working meeting today with Giraldo Mazola, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations.

The two officials discussed the international situation, particularly the problems affecting the Middle East, as well as bilateral relations and other matters.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LAOS IN HAVANA

FL012352 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The final protocol of the fourth session of the Cuban-Laotian Inter-Governmental Commission was signed this afternoon in Havana.

According to statements made by the two parties, Cuban-Laotian cooperation during this period can be called productive because of advancements made by the Asian country in the agricultural-livestock area with the initiation of cattle and poultry centers donated by Cuba.

During the current session, they analyzed new projects financed by international organizations. Laos has asked Cuban experts to participate in these projects.

In the meantime, the seventh session of the Joint Cuban-Mozambican Commission on Cooperation also began today.

MALMIERCA OPENS UNESCO COORDINATION MEETING

FL062020 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1812 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] The 25th coordination meeting of the national UNESCO commissions of the socialist countries began today at the House of the Americas in this capital. On opening the meeting, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said that, in view of UNESCO's current situation, it is necessary for the organization to intensify and multiply its efforts for the benefit of peoples, particularly the peoples of the Third World.

The foreign minister reiterated that UNESCO, as Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has said, is a prestigious organization that has made great strides in its capacity as a UN organization for education, science, and culture.

The working agenda of the forum includes matters that are very important to the future of the organization, which will hold its next general assembly in Paris late this year.

ENTERPRISE MEETING SETS STANDARD FOR RECTIFICATION

FL020342 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The meeting recently held by political, administrative, and trade union leaders from Havana enterprises created several expectations from its beginning. The people saw in that meeting the pulse of the rectification process and the standard that would indicate the direction and quality of its progress. Now that it has ended, we know it is progressing well with varying degrees of serenity, but it is progressing correctly.

Fidel spoke about steps toward advancement, and that is what is important because his circumspect evaluation renews in all of us the optimism we should never lack.

The meeting demonstrated that even if our enterprise cadres have much to learn, they, in turn, have accumulated a notable wealth of experience in a relatively brief time. The problems are diverse and complex, but now they can be more clearly visualized than they were a year ago, and this permits conscious actions against their causes.

In brief, one learns fast in a pure, revolutionary style that motivates man and educates him politically and ideologically without the miserable and inhumane pressures of capitalism.

The meeting was also a great classroom with Fidel imparting his extraordinary teching ability, reducing the most difficult affairs to the simplest terms from beginning to end, and giving details that ranged from specific to general, explaining, arguing, and convincing.

It was also the commander in chief who launched his formidable prediction at the end: In the future, he said, the topics discussed at these meetings will vary. There will be no more discussion on the lack of quality or the incompletness of investments. Then we will discuss more profound topics.

Violations, Hiring Discussed

FL031618 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Report by Lucia Gonzalez from the Karl Marx Theater in Havana; speakers identified by caption -- recorded]

[Text] The first meeting to analyze the Havana enterprises activities was held a year ago, and the Gerardo Abreu Fontan candy factory report revealed the following: There is great instability between personnel and leaders, who have installed their friends and relatives in management positions. Theft is encouraged.

The workers are totally disorganized. The last administrator was expelled because he altered production reports. The quality of the products sold to the population is very poor.

[Begin recording] [Rosalia Estrada, secretary of the PCC Committee at the Gerardo Abreu Fontan candy factory] Following the meeting we practically had to reorganize the management sector. We also had to replace some political leaders in the labor union, the youth sector, and the party. The center is thoroughly united now, and we are working in earnest. For example, the workers have enthusiastically joined the voluntary work activities. We organized volunteer work brigades after the fire, and it is admirable how men and women are working voluntarily every day at the center. The women haul loads of rocks and sand; in other words, the center feels proud of their work.

Another topic discussed at the previous meeting was the fact the workers did not trust their leaders, particularly management. I can now state we have made a lot of progress on this. I can mention specific examples of how we handle those problems. We recently had the case of a party member -- and the factory's assistant director -- who tried to violate the center's policy by favoring his daughter and other comrades. That cost the comrade...[changes thought] well, a request was presented for his dismissal from the party and post. Comrade Minister [Alejandro] Roca learned about the problem and immediately said he believed the comrade had lost prestige at the center simply because he did not follow the rules.

[Castro] Would you like to explain better what kind of privileges he tried to use there?

[Estrada] Well, he tried to give his daughter a job at the center. The party set up a commission to analyze what rules he had really violated, and it turned out she had no technician diploma; therefore, she could not be put in charge of cadres. He tried to put her...

[Castro, interrupting] He tried to give her that job.

[Estrada] He tried to give her that job but she couldn't handle it because she was not qualified. Anyway, that is not the real problem. They even invented the case of a pregnant woman so his daughter could be added to the payroll, because her employment was never approved by the Ministry of Labor.

[Castro] How could they put a pregnant woman on the payroll?

[Estrada] They thought they could invent the case of a pregnant comrade and thus add another person to the payroll but the plan failed because the ministry rejected it. They later tried to transfer her from the personnel services department to another center while our center paid her salary. This is also a violation of the rules. Conclusion: The young comrade could not work over there either, because her father did not want her working in the production department. One of the things we discussed during the meeting was that leaders favored their children. We reassert we do want the workers to bring in their children because they can begin their training as workers -- but they must begin in the production department. They cannot start with a high salary without really being qualified as workers, particularly in the production sector, where we need them the most. Well, this is no longer allowed at the center, regardless of the circumstances. Furthermore, the administrative officials...

[Castro, interrupting] Who decided this?

[Estrada] I didn't hear you.

[Castro] Who decided this? The director, who wanted to hire his daughter?

[Estrada] No, he...

[Castro, interrupting] The director?

[Estrada] No, the assistant marketing director. I mean, well, he has been transferred...[changes thought] The main accountant. Let me tell you how the case was handled. She was transferred to another factory. Later on the comrade who is the party representative in the province said the father was sent to another company in a lower category, but he has requested a transfer. The party will review his case because he cannot be a leader right now, given all the violations. The matter has been pursued, and the party is really working on this.

[Castro] Of course. What is the procedure to hire a worker for the factory?

[Estrada] Well...

[Castro, interrupting] What is the mandatory procedure? What is the rule there? What is the role of the party and the union?

[Estrada] Well, for example, if it is simply a worker...[changes thought] No one can apply for the job if the employment notice has not been issued. If it is a worker from our center, well, he simply applies for the job as soon as the notice is issued, and he is added to the corresponding payroll. We are not hiring anyone right now because we do not have the budget to hire new workers. However, the new budget was approved last week, and we are working on the matter this week to hire new workers. The party members and other workers are urged to bring their children -- or other people they know -- to guarantee discipline in the factory, because we hardly had any.

[Jorge Lezcano] This topic was analyzed during the Union of Young Communists [UJC] Congress.

[Castro] Yes.

[Lezcano] The PCC Central Committee...[changes thought] Comrade Machadito [PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura] recently sent us instructions on how to handle this problem in the province -- even in ours, where the hiring is still subject to regulations. The PCC provincial bureau members recently discussed this and analyzed the ways to handle it. It was decided every work center will create a committee -- comprised of party, youth, union, and management representatives -- to approve any new employee; this will solve that type of problem. It is evident the comrades handled the matter appropriately even though they did not have a committee.

[Castro] Of course.

[Estrada] Yes, of course.

[Lezcano] The comrades, particularly those who participated in the first meeting, will remember that Comrade Santiago Castro, director of the Nina Bonita Genetic Enterprise, reported a number of big problems concerning lack of discipline, quality of the tanks where milk is cooled, and the enormous volume of information the director must handle. It would be useful to know what happened there, Santiago.

[Santiago Castro] The milk storage problems were partially solved after we received some tanks. We have also repaired the cooling system. As to the statistics, we have really...[changes thought] This year we reduced the number of reports we issue; we have eliminated 58 reports.

To conclude our statement, we would like to tell you the work team in our enterprise was made up of the party, union, and UJC. Concerning the treason and weakness of our comrades, you can rest assured that the Nina Bonita team is willing to solve its problems, not for money but for pride. We will make sure the plans are fulfilled according to the guidelines, with the necessary quality, and at the appropriate costs! You can count on us and you can rest assured the Nina Bonita team is prepared to do whatever is necessary to counter the actions perpetrated by these enemies, who have tried to undermine the prestige and authority of the party and the revolution! [applause] [end recording]

'Traitors' Scored

FL031529 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Through the first day of the second enterprises meeting, political, management, and labor leaders condemned, and countered with patriotic actions, the vile conduct of Rafael del Pino and Luis Orlando Dominguez. This is how our workers mark the vast difference between the people's behavior in their daily creative actions and the repugnant conduct of those two men who have acted basely: They betrayed revolutionary principles, comrades, party, and people.

This betrayal is undoubtedly useful only to the enemies of our homeland; hence, workers, students, peasants, and general public want to reassert they repudiate the traitors and support the party and Fidel. The people and the revolutionaries are not easily discouraged or demoralized by these events. Every revolutionary process has its traitors. Weak, unloyal, and cowardly people are capable of selling out at any imperialist pawnship for a fistful of dollars that will allow them to live more comfortably.

A true revolutionary is willing to offer his life for his ideals before considering a betrayal. He prefers death to becoming a turncoat. We have seen our people react serenely and launch an offensive against negligence, artibrariness, moral corruption, and privileges. We see the people's morale is even higher and they have decidedly launched a rectification process and a search for solutions to our problems and needs.

That is the spirit prevailing at the enterprises meeting presided over by Fidel, and that is the general feeling of our people. Betrayals should prompt us to be more watchful and to step up controls so there is no opportunity for them. Furthermore, these betrayals will not diminish our people's trust in men, human values, honesty, the young, party members, fighters, and the revolutionary, patriotic, and internationalist spirit that the revolution has forged for us.

Castro Closes Meeting

FL020007 Havana Tel-Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jun 87

["Highlights" of remarks and closing speech by President Fidel Castro on 26 June during the last day of the Havana Provinces enterprises meeting held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater -- recording]

[Text] The need for economists is unquestionable, unquestionable. I believe that Rodrigo [not further identified] will not doubt that. We should not doubt that. Furthermore, you are quite right when you say: Let's be careful. Let's not go from one extreme to the other. That is true, because we cannot make mistakes or waver about anything else. We have to assimilate experience by observing every event at all times, and augment our experience so that we do the correct thing in this sector and everywhere else, even the system. No, no, we will not have to wait for the next congress -- the fourth or fifth congress -- to review the system. A lot of work is being carried out on this and in a few months we will know what we have to do about the system. We will know what must be changed, eliminated, added, or improved. We know we have to work on this.

I would dare say there is no theory on how to prepare a social development program. We must rely on our experience and we cannot really reject this experience because that is the only thing we have. The system we have is practically the only thing that exists -- or existed -- on the subject. It is like a starting point and we have analyzed the deficiencies, mistakes, consequences, negative trends it has unleashed, the contradictions, the dangers -- we have analyzed all that Comrade Rodrigo referred to the long meetings held by the Politburo with the comrades in the Central Group and the commission who have the responsibility of perfecting the system to guide our economy.

We thoroughly analyzed a number of topics, including providing technical and material supplies given our circumstances, and how we should develop this. We have also reviewed the excess of centralization -- tremendous! We have to decentralize, but we must know how to decentralize. For example, decentralized merchandise was being sent to one consumer enterprise. Well, we need ideas to decentralize all this. There is a proposal to create balance centers and perfect this mechanism concerning the distribution of our main raw materials -- but we are not acting hastily.

The technocrats -- we will use the word in a slightly disrespectful way -- usually came with their big ideas and built castles in the air. They believed they were experts on these matters! They presented their proposal to the party and the party leaders would meet to analyze all these things. They acted like witch doctors. I don't mean the Politburo members, I mean the technocrats! [laughter] They pretended they knew everything; that they had burned the midnight oil; that they had racked their brains -- perhaps all they did was study a few manuals and nothing else, without any real creativity. They were simply imitators who [chuckles] brought up what they thought was a great plan but was, in fact, a superficial analysis -- which was approved. We have experienced this so we say: Enough! We must know what we are doing, and have all the necessary information, and thoroughly review each and every one of our problems if we are going to be responsible for the decisions adopted.

The comrades have been working for many months to patch up what we have -- or to improve what we have, if you don't want to use the word patch up. I once said it was like an old nag who had lost a horseshoe and walked with a limp.

That is all we had. [laughs] It was a nag but it was ours! We are trying to feed the nag [laughter], put on some good horseshoes, cure all its sores, find a good saddle, train it. Sometimes it is not a nag, it is a wild horse that tries to carry us away -- who knows where -- when we should be riding it. We must have good reins to lead the horse to our destination. Well, as I said, we have tried to improve what we have. We agreed that this had to be analyzed but we only had 3 days to study a part, a small part, because we had topics that included the participation of many comrades who examined point by point without haste.

This could take us all year, because they also analyzed the salaries. We are now analyzing the salaries and all forms of payment. We discussed the [words indistinct] at length; we even considered eliminating them. All the regulations were reviewed. We have discussed all this and we intend to continue discussing them. I want to tell you something: If the Politburo and the Central Committee members are going to assume the responsibility, they will do so only if everything has been thoroughly analyzed and fully approved. The Politburo or the Central Committee -- or even the congress -- cannot simply approve a bundle of papers prepared by the tribe's witch doctors. [laughter] [Castro chuckles] The wise men, the experts who know about those mysterious things! No, we want to know about those mysteries because we are also politicians and revolutionaries -- and we know what we want! That is the goal of our political and revolutionary efforts. We must reach our goal, and this will lead us to socialism and communism -- not capitalism! We are quite sure about that. That is why we want to know what kind of horse we ride. [chuckles] We want to know if it is a properly trained horse that will take us along the road we have chosen. This cannot wait until the next congress, or the next one after that.

We may have new things to study in the next congress and we may have to add or improve something, but we will definitely use the mechanisms, and I have defended this idea. We will control the mechanisms; the mechanisms cannot control us. We will decide what is to be done; the mechanisms cannot tell us what we must do. If we let the mechanisms tell us what to do, then everything else is superfluous -- even the party, which would become useless. Imagine how much work we can save with the appropriate mechanisms. Tremendous! We might even invent a mechanism [chuckles] to solve the bakeries' problems, and then we will not have to discuss the issue or talk about crusty bread! The construction of socialism is a programmed activity and not the result of blind laws or spontaneous actions. No, capitalism is the result of sponteanous laws and capitalism many times interferes with its own laws. The capitalists, themselves, refuse to let capitalist laws fully govern them. They intervene, interfere, issue new laws, adopt mechanization and planning elements, use credit mechanisms when they want to develop this or that. That is essential idea.

However, we must begin our work right now, or next year if necessary. This assembly only includes the capital, not the whole country, but it is equally important because the solutions we find here...[changes thought] Not about the bread [laughs] because the quality of bread in the interior cannot equal the quality of bread in Havana -- that is what the gossips say. [laughter] Anyway, the things we do in the capital are important because the solutions we find here, where everything is more complex, where everything is more difficult, are useful and can be applied elsewhere in the country. Perhaps we will have made a lot of progress by next year in our economic system and regulations. We will thus be able to discuss, as I said, new topics at each meeting.

I grant you are essentially right and we cannot underestimate the economists, but we do not need thousands of them, either. That is unquestionable. We must select the best and develop their abilities so they are capable of solving all the problems you have mentioned.

We must discuss things with representatives from capitalist, Third World, and Latin American countries -- even with he socialists -- because each one will have a different style or system, and it would be a huge mistake to mechanically copy what others do. We must study what expertise they have, and meditate on what others do without prejudice; but we must not simply copy what they do.

I agree our economists must have a lot of experience but if we send an economist to the Ministry of Transportation, he will become an economist specialized in agriculture and a third will be specialized in industry, and so on. We have to make sure that the man has a basic education -- I am talking about the economists. We do not oppose specialization, but we do reject an exaggerated specialization; a precocious or hasty specialization; a hasty specialization. That is what we really get, too fast specializations: engineers specialized in transportation, ships, highwasys, railroads and, I might add, specialized in mules. [laughter] Yes, engineers who are specialists in transportation and mules. Well [laughs] what can you say if the ministry wants to send someone to become a specialist in mules -- provided he is an engineer.

The work done in the production enterprises is the heart of the country's economy and the heart of he country. We said at noon this is a serious thing and we have to learn a lot to solve many problems. I pointed out some of our main shortcomings and lack of control. I said I knew of a very good example in a Guanabacoa factory but this doesn't happen in many places. I asked Comrade Rodrigo to talk about this because we had information about these problems and this tremendous lack of control in the factories and enterprises. This is an essential thing if we are going to talk about rectification. I tell you rectification does not mean to rectify old things... [corrects himself] rectify things that were not done correctly in the [recent] past or things that were not done correctly 10 years ago. We must correct things that were not done correctly 30 or 100 years ago. We must even rectify capitalism, old vices, and problems. Old social problems must be solved -- that is rectification.

The microbrigades can be resurrected; this is something that was being done successfully and was a good solution because there were not enough construction workers in Havana. How could we build the houses and solve the problem that affects thousands and thousands of people who live in dilapidated rooming houses? Everyone knows what happened. The enterprises' so-called formulas for economic management reportedly solved all the problems and all the necessary apartments were to be built to replace the dilapidated rooming houses. What happened? [chuckles] The microbrigades began by building 10,000 or 12,000 units and then the production began to decrease more and more; the construction companies no longer had a labor force. There was no other way we could solve the problem. We had to find a solution to the problem and we found it. Want to know something about the microbrigade workers? Their absenteeism rate is less than 1 percent. The country's sector with the lowest rate of absenteeism is the microbrigages. They are not only buildinghouses but also social projects. They even helped to build a research center.

They also help build installations for the industrial sector clinics, child care centers, hospitals -- whatever. They even build houses for people who do not work in a factory, because they must live somewhere. The movement has been renewed and it is much better.

Likewise, a special fund is necessary to demolish a tenement because the space is needed to build taller and better buildings. We must find our own solutions to many problems and we are working on that. We must ascertain what problems we have and what solutions we need.

We said that perhaps by next year this could be organized. I am fully convinced these meetings will help us organize everything. We will even have to prepare for the meetings, with a list of topics to be discussed and everything else, so we may analyze all the new things that must be done. The capital is like a research laboratory for all these problems. We might discuss standardization by next year, or the problems about control which we discussed here, and other topics. We must control everything else and see how the regulations are being enforced. We must control the funds, supplies, and quality; we must know what factors undermine the quality of our products. I think some modifications or reforms to the system will be necessary.

We might have to enforce some relatively modern, audacious, or daring changes. We discussed the issue and saw the supply enterprises were a unique case. Their activities were ruled by the level of profits, meaning that awards were given according to the level of their profits. We saw the efficiency of an enterprise that handled technical supplies and materials was measures by the amount of sales. Consequently, the enterprise was trying to sell as much as possible; it was desperate to increase its sales, just like a capitalist enterprise. The enterprises eventually had a lot of surplus materials stored in their warehouses; and they wre no longer supply enterprises. They had become enterprises that sold raw and processed materials. They did not care if the contents of their warehouse were three times the normal amount. All they cared about were their sales.

I asked the following: Can you meaure the efficiency of a developing country's commercial enterprise by the volume of its sales? It is not Switzerland, Belgium, or the Netherlands; it is a developing Third World country which is building socialism, which is attaining its development through a programmed and planned socialist process. How can the country benefit if something is sold to the people by any means? How can a country benefit if fewer products are exported because an enterprise sold more raw materials, national production resources, or export products? Can you measure the efficiency of a developing country's commercial enterprise by the volume of its sales? That is the question I asked. Should we seek other ways to measure the commercial enterprises' efficiency?

This is not a consumer society in which the production sector's goal is to sell and sell. I mentioned the problem and said we must think about it. Our hotels were working under that system and this encouraged them to increase their sales. Their service to national and foreign tourists might be inefficient, but they were encouraged to increase their sales so the hotels had to fill all their rooms, reception halls, and all that. They also had to promote receptions, cocktails, lunches, dinners -- I don't know what else. You know that everyone here has money for that kind of thing -- I mean the organizations, labor unions, and mass organizations. How can the country benefit if the hotels promote receptions and use a lot of meat, all kinds of foods, hams -- everything -- in a great reception attended by 200 or 300 people. The country did not benefit from this because it represented a lot of expense.

The same thing goes for the ministries who organize this and that -- they had a different activity at the hotels every day. The enterprises even had the so-called socio-economic funds for this. We have to decide what is to be done about that because they are not really socio...what is the name? [someone murmurs in the background] Yes, the famous socio-cultural funds. We have to decide what is to be done about that because a decision is necessary. Everyone knows that if a child care center is needed... [changes thought] for a example, a factory may need the socio-cultural funds to build a child care center -- at least, that is the idea. Consequently, the women will have to... [changes thought] if they live in... [changes thought] Can you imagine! [laughs] I will give you an example; the spinning mill in Balance.

A woman has her son in Guanabacoa and the child care center is at the spinning mill in Balance. She has to ride a bus and take her son to Balance [laughs] and then ride another bus to bring him back. The child care center cannot be built close to the factory given our circumstances. That is the reality.

Another case is when you need houses. Imagine what would happen if every factory tried to solve the housing problems with the socio-cultural funds! Who would build the houses? Where would they build the houses? You would have to build a factory like the spinning mill in Balance; and if you want that to work you have to build 2,000 or 3,000 houses there. You cannot expect to build the houses near the factory with the socio-cultural funds. Everyone needs a house and there is no way that... [changes thought] Someone suggested we buy a bus. We have 500 buses, which is a small amount. We must unfortunately build them with gasoline engines as long as we lack adequate ones with diesel engines. Well, to whom must we give the bus? It is simple: to the factory that cannot operate without the proper means of transportation.

Can you imagine what would happen if we had to wait until the spinning mill in Balance is finished, reports a profit, and accumulates enough socio-cultural funds before we give it the buses it needs? They already have 52 units. I can mention dozens and dozens of cases like this. Someone said we did not have to give them anything or purchase anything because the child care center had to be built where the workers lived -- or else the women could not go to work -- and the state had to provide the funds. The state had to supply the vehicles wherever they were needed and the houses had to be built wherever they were needed. I don't know who invented this mechanism! You say you will build a social center and I ask: Where? Certain factories began to build small houses near the sea for their vacations. That is a great idea, right? It is romantic, idyllic! You can even write a poem with that image in mind. [laughs] You know what happened? There were not enough beaches in the country.

We have to see... [changes thought] We must answer a question: Should we have socio-cultural funds? If we have them, how do we spend them? How do we invest them? What do we do with these funds? Would it not be a better idea to say: Well, we will use the funds to build houses or centers in the country, because we are doing this right now and we will continue to do so. [applause] [At this point screen fades to black for 2-3 seconds]

Yes, it is easier to do certain things under capitalism because there is no need to organize them. Under capitalism there is no need to look after the people -- who are in such bad shape they have no choice but to look for work. Under socialism... [corrects himself] under capitalism the people must look for work or a job, and under socialism the jobs are looking for the people, saying: Come here, don't go! [words indistinct] [laughs] Of course, under socialism you must do everything and look after the people -- and many of the proposals imply that. Yes, yes, it would be good to have some unemployed people.

I observed certain technocrats were not concerned about the issue, but what about the women? When someone talked about hiring without regulations I asked: What will happen to the women? Well, there was no answer. I even talked with the Federation [of Cuban Women] and explained my concern. What happened? Privileges, cronyism, and preferential treatment were on the increase.

We had to reach an agreement so the administrator would not be the only one to decide what to do. The party, union, and youths have to participate when a worker is hired. However, the right to hire will always prevail. We will establish a mechanism to regulate that in a certain way and avoid problems. I know some people think it is better to have an unemployed woman than an unemployed man. That is not a revolutionary view. That is a capitalist view.

I know certain enterprises preferred to hire men and not women, because the men do not bear children, men to not give birth to children. Consequently, there is no maternity involved. All they have is simple paternity and nothing else; they don't have to miss a single day of work. However, women must be absent from work if the child is sick and must take care of him. I have seen how this has an influence, even concerning comrades who work with us. We see how they have a child then life seems more difficult and complicated. There were also enterprises that did not want to hire men, particularly if they had not completed their military service. We saw all those problems but that is not a just social policy, that is not a just social policy [repeats himself] And we cannot reject just policies and just principles. [screen fades to black for 2-3 seconds]

To summarize this meeting, I believe the most important thing about it is that those of us who participated in the previous meeting and had the privilege of participating in this one have ascertained the extraordinary progress; that is quite clear. We were able to ascertain that the comrades who talked here, because they requested it or because we asked them, knew what they were talking about. I might add that we had never had a meeting where the comrades who participated in it had more information than this one. Some of it was impressive. The comrade who is the secretary of a vanguard party committee even told me how many lived in that area. That was the $64,000 question. [laughter] I did not ask the question just for the sake of asking strange questions. [laughs] I was interested in learning how the problem had been handled because the factory had been a vanguard and I know it built many houses. I wanted to know how stable the whole situation was. He knew who worked there, who did not work there, who had retired, who had died. [chuckles] He knew practically everything.

I think that participation of each of the enterprises that participated in the meeting either through their directors or the party has been quite positive and encouraging. Perhaps the youths should have participated a bit more.

Not many youth representatives have taken part. We urge them to participate more in our debates. They have to be properly prepared to come here, explain their problems, and answer any question. When we discussed the first economic quarter, the people were checking the papers and looking worried, some of them. I told them: Never mind the papers. You shouldn't worry about the papers. They were comparing production figures of the first quarter with the other one, and conditions were very different because the economy had slowed down.

I said: We don't care, we shouldn't worry too much about the numbers. Productivity has not increased. In fact, it has decreased, but that is logical because if we have restricted the plans, and the resources and raw materials cannot be guaranteed, the only way we could increase productivity would be by dismissing tens of thousands of workers. The solution was absurd; we could not do it. We could not possibly dismiss 100,000 workers. The index of productivity should not worry us too much at the moment and under the circumtances. I said that to the comrades in the Central Group and the party who were also struggling with the numbers down there. The same situation prevailed everywhere.

Our problem is not just to maintain the same work force because it would not be correct to reduce it. Further pressure this year: More than 200,000 youths will reach working age. Of course, some will enter the labor force through the budgeted jobs -- teachers, nurses, doctors, others will replace retired workers. Still others will enter simply because a certain pressure is always being exerted. We must keep in mind the mass of people who will reach working age and who really represent a political problem. I said: This is not the time to worry about that; we must worry about these other things. Our attention should be riveted on the work centers and what is taking place there. That is the key. Otherwise we will be confused.

We must know -- and the party must know -- what is taking place at every work center and how each center is working. We want to know what factors are involved; that is the only way to work. We cannot become confused with overall figures and numbers which cannot tell us what we have to do in a factory. We must know what is taking place in a factory, what kind of problems thay have, and how they are working at the factory, what kind of problems they have, and how they are working at the factory, if we want to solve their problems. I said this is the important thing. The important thing is to learn what we are producing and not how much we are producing. I said the important thing about constructions is not to show many millions are being spent, but how we are investing those millions, and if the projects are being completed or not.

We cannot simply begin a project and establish a value; you can establish innumerable values but if a building is never completed you are investing innumerable amounts of money and you will never attain your goal. For example, there are 15-stroy and 20-story buildings all over the place and their construction has been underway for the last 5 years. The projects will now be completed by the microbrigades. The construction has been going on for 5 years and that means the money invested these was not producing a thing. If the construction of a highway lasts 45 years this is madness because money is being thrown away. The construction of a dam which lasts 200 years is also madness. That is part of the overall figures and [chuckles] you never get your highway, dam, buildings, factory, or anything. I said: We do not care about the overall figure; we want to know how the money is being invested and what is being done. What's more, this is especially true if the projects that are being invested in and completed are prioritized projects of the kind that save imports and increase exports.

What interests us about the steelworking industry is not the value but the quality and the variety. These problems were raised here. In order to learn how the rectification work, the effort is coming along, we must find out what the situation is in each work center and what is happening there. Find out what the party, the trade union, the youth, the administraton are doing there in each center. Whether they are doing their utmost, if they are making a big effort. We must know how the subjective and objective factors are acting. That is what we were telling the comrades. That is the important thing, because logically, such a brutal restriction on imports had to give rise to some problems such as some that were brought up here.

The famous dumpsters, the trucks carrying the material. We saw some of these problems here. How about that thing for which there was a contract and it was cancelled? How about the parts that were expected but never came?

Then, we could really inquire about the subjective problems we had, in order to work on those problems, to solve those problems, to have an effect on the subjective factors. That was the basic thing.

The enterprises, the production and service centers are gathered here, but we have also talked about education. What is happening in education? What is happening in each school? What is happening in the hospitals? Work is underway in the hospitals. I have also argued the following: We could really discuss economic mechanisms here, and management systems, ad norms, etc. But how are we working in the area of education? We have none of these mechanisms. How do we work in the area of puyblic health? On the basis of true political work, of correct management. There is no other solution in the hospitals. We have been meeting systematically for 2 years with the administrators of all the hospitals. The administration, party, youth, trade union, and nurses representatives are also taking part in these meetings. Five factors.

The party is meeting monthly with the party leaders in each hospital. We draw up an agenda and we follow it. They have been really useful, very productive. We are truly encouraged by the party's work style, because all of this has to be followed up month after month. We have been sticking to the agenda.

We are now trying to fix tourism. The party's work style has completely changed in the capital. New concepts are being applied. The work of the party in the capital was more difficult, because all the top leaders were in the capital; in the ministries, the highest administrative authorities. It is not the same in the provinces. I know it. I have seen it. I have been able to observe it. The party has the highest authority in the provinces. So, it concerns itself with all the problems. It discusses the problems. I said, this is not going to happen in Havana.

Then, 10 de Octubre can have almost as many inhabitants as Cienfuegos and have millions of problems. But the party in 10 de Octubre was at the municipal level. That is why I said we had to assign the same authority and hierarchy to the parties in the municipalities and in the capital that the party has in a province. The party has been heading all this microbrigades movement, which is really something.

The microbrigades are working in 1,200 different places. It is a solid movement. This is reflected in the results, you can see the work of the party. It is also impressive to see in the provincial committee meetings the level of information the municipal cadres possess. Oh, yes. What the Vanguardia Socialists comrade did I also saw at the provincial committee meeting. We were speaking about health and infant mortality rates in each place, the problems that affected them, we were discussing all those indexes. At a given moment, I asked the comrade working in the health sector about the cardiovascular surgery center for children. I asked him: How many operations have you done by now? The center opened in October. He didn't know. I told him, I bet that one knows. And I ask the party official. He immediately answers: Over 240 operations. The exact number of operations done up to that day.

See what level of information. You can visit any place and ask any municipal party cadre about any project. You can ask them anything. That is bringing results, no doubt. It is a product of the work of the party and the youth and the trade union. The party has worked on all these problems we have been discussing here, on the solution to social, economic problems, everything. They have discussed them. It is no coincidence, really, that we can hold this kind of meeting. It is a result of the work of a whole year

You can appreciate the results here. It is encouraging. That is what interests us. Other things will follow. Productivity will follow. How can we not have productivity? When we have 30,000 of those in the center working in something else and producing values, then you will see how per capita productivity will grow. When Vanguardia is producing 14 or 15 millions with 1,000 workers, you'll see how productivity per man increases there in Vanguardia, and how it grows at the ironworks. And how it grows in many other places.

The time will come for all those important indexes. Quantitative growth will also come. Now we are more interested in quality. What good is it to be told that we have produced so many tons of yarn, if the yarn doesn't have the quality required by the various centers, what Nueve de Abril or the Punto knitting mill needs?

What good is the finished fabric if it is third-rate? We need quality fabrics for national consumption and for export. What is the good of producing so many tons in Vanguardia if there is no variety? What is the good of having millions in construction, when they don't finish any project? All this has happened. An absolute turnaround.

Two construction enterprises spoke up here, one from Havana Province involved in industrial projects. You can see how they are working. Many more could have spoken here. It is a shame that time did not allow us to ask the construction enterprises, the architectural enterprises that each one is doing and how the Miguel Enriquez is coming along, and how this program is coming along, and the Albarran, etc. Or how some industrial investments are doing. We could have talked about that. Time of course...[changes thought] But I know that is the situation.

So, this is what interests us. You can see how, in the year when the country has the lowest amount of convertible foreign exchange, we are solving social problems. The way we were going, no one knew when they would be solved. Tell me: When were we going to solve the capital's housing problems?

What were the prospects last year, when we started this process, of solving the housing problems in the capital? None. They were less each year. The number of houses built was less than the number that were deteriorating.

Well, what did the party man do in the capital? What happened when someone came to ask for a house? What story did he tell them? That is why I asked the party official in Centro Havana: Hey, what kind of story do you tell people? Tell me, what are the arguments from "Das Kapital" and all the other Marxist-Leninist textbooks that you employ to convince the lady who comes in, desperate, with a kid in her arms? Or if someone is living in a building that's about to collapse and he tells you, I need housing?

Put yourselves in the man's place. Or in the place of the lady who needs a house. Try to see how you can convince them. Even if one is right and has a good argument, a just argument -- and we have seen these cases -- it is very difficult to convince someone who is desperate. It is very difficult.

The party did not have even the hope of resolving those problems. Or else, they came and asked for a child care center. I believe Havana had -- how many did Havana have, Lezcano? How many child care centers in the 5-year period? [someone answers: "Four"] Four child care centers in the 5-year period. There were 19,500 applications. But the four were not being built. That is another thing. The plan envisioned four. That is the kind of project that showed up every year in the plan but never got done.

What did the party man say? What if there was a mentally retarded child who did not have a school to go to? Well, we are solving these problems in 2 years. When? When we have the most difficulties and least resources. When we hardly have money to buy spare parts for the cement factory. When we have to be looking for a centavo here and another there to get it done. But we have been doing it and we will do it.

All this also started that factory that had to produce construction material. Not only that, the microbrigades movement built a factory. It is already producing winches [preceding word in English] It is producing cement mixers and is going to build small cranes for construction. The effort generated that situation. If nothing had been done, nothing would have been generated.

A big effort was made in the construction material industry to produce blocks and 20 other things. Yes, because we were determined to do it. And we started to think, to move, to work to find solutions.

So, let's simply build 50 child care centers; but when we spoke of the child care centers, we spoke of the child care centers, we decided to do what we did at the end so as not to mortgage [words indistinct] many more expenses. We could have used a strong pretext such as, there are no resources for any more food. We proposed they have breakfast, lunch, and a snack, and then dinner at home, because there were children who were eating at the child care center and then ate a second time at home. They were getting fat. I said, let's do it this way: let's give them a good snack. And what did that help do? It duplicated the number of child care centers at practically the same cost. It was not a reckless expense to build child care centers. We were thinking of solutions. That solution came with the end of year measures. We pledged to keep tabs on those resources so we could devote them to the new centers we were going to build in Havana and the rest of the country.

In other words, there are always solutions -- correct political solutions, revolutionary solutions, not bureaucratic solutions to problems. And I say: At the time of the most difficulties, we are solving these problems without affecting the economy, without affecting the plans. Nothing we are doing has affected the plans in the least.

There might be some affected plan, some shortage of raw material, but the comrades are finding solutions. So we are demonstrating what can be done. We will do even more without affecting economic development in the least, or the fulfillment of economic plans. We are going to demonstrate what we said: Havana City, with its own efforts, can solve these problems. It is in our hands to solve some of these problems.

Now everybody is thinking much more; how to produce this or that, the spare part. Many people have started to think because they were facing a certain challenge. That is how they are responding here in the capital.

We are very excited after participating in this meeting. We have an idea of how things are going. This does not mean we are going to stop talking about this. The party is going to keep talking every day about these problems with management, the youth, and the trade unions. This is daily work, day to day work. We have seen here how many solutions have been found, as many comrades said, without crowing but without pessimism. We are working, there are still problems, we have to keep analyzing all those subjective problems that remain. They have to be resolved, we cannot forget it.

The party will keep examining all these matters in a systematic way at the municipal level.

I know there have even been feats, including the time when the oven at the Lenin window frames plant exploded. The comrade explained it: It took a week. It was incredible how little time it took the comrades to get the plant back into full operation. All the departments cooperated. Something like that had not been seen for quite some time. A record time.

The oven was meant for a new line because we saw there were problems. A few days earlier we had been there to see how the window frames plant was coming along, since the windows of the hospitals, child care centers, and houses under construction needed those frames. There were problems there. Some press pieces were missing.

We were installing another line so it could be ready for 26 July. The oven was used, it was installed, and production proceeded. Everything is being bought and the other oven is being built so the production of the second line is not affected. We are thinking of putting in a third line because we saw that the Havana factory that builds aluminum furnishings needed those frames and it did not have them. However, by the end of this year we will have two lines and a third next year. We will accomplish this by creating the conditions, ensuring the conditions for the construction program.

You should have seen the reaction of all those workers after that painful tragedy which cost the lives of eight, nine comrades -- the ninth died later. You should have seen how the collective reacted. This kind of thing is being observed. It illustrates a different attitude, that is how you define this. There is a different attitude. This different attitude is evident in some factories. They say: How are we going to guarantee this? Well, because we have priority to variety over quantity. Despite the mechanism. That is what a revolutionary administrator should really do when there is even the least contradiction between the country's interests and those of the enterprise. The country's interests must prevail. They should be above the interests of the collective, the group, the factory, and the advantages other interests might entail.

A comrade spoke and commented there was another attitude. I don't remember what meeting that was. There is really a different attitude, and it can be seen here.

So, we have to get ready. We have to draft our working agenda for the year. We have seen a number of problems resolved since last year's meeting. There are still some problems. We must keep working, but perhaps, possibly, definitely, it might be convenient to determine what problems remain at the next meeting. Then we will go into more complex subjects. We'll talk: about all these things, about our plans for the management system, the norms, the controls, the training of cadres and leaders. These are some of the ideas we should work on. What we should do with training at the economics schools.

What we should do with the management system schools. Who should attend, receive education [words indistinct] management. That phrase was employed by the assistant rector. A very important phrase: How to learn management techniques. How to learn administrative techniques. We have to teach this to the cadre who has authority, prestige, revolutionary ideology, so he may be able to carry out his duties as administrator. Our party, trade union, and youth cadres must also know something about this.

I believe this is a good indication of how the rectification process is coming along. It has been proved this is the road. This is the road. Utilizing the best from the collective experience and the theoretical know-how of the specialists, the technicians as well.

The comrade said we should talk to the bakers. Of course we have to talk to the bakers. But to resolve all these problems we have been discussing, we must also talk about the production bakers; we have to talk to the workers, to those who are at the lathe, the people at the grassroots, who have such an extraordinary attitude. This is another of the matters brought up here, the attitude of the workers which you have conveyed here.

There have been a few problems that were relatively complicated, such as those at the shipyards. They had been getting quite complicated. They had been growing convoluted.

Fortunately, this process is occurring at a good time, because the people were not corrupted. We were going in the wrong direction but the attempts to alienate the workers failed. They retained much of that revolutionary spirit. They have demonstrated this in many places.

I feel this meeting, in addition, has been doubly good, because -- and this is what I wanted -- when we met here we were able to clear up some pending things. That is what I did on Wednesday over television. That is very good because it helps cleanse the environment. And we have to keep on working to completely cleanse the environment, to completely cleanse the environment. [applause]

In saying this, I am saying it without extremist intentions at all. We have to act very calmly, very serenely. But we cannot give up trying to create a true working spirit, a working spirit, and an austerity spirit. I spoke of that. We have to keep insisting until we achieve it completely, so we can establish that atmosphere that is so necessary to difficult tasks such as the work of developing a country, the work of building socialism. We are trying to bring together the best virtues our workers possess, the best spirit of our workers, and to work unrelentlessly against all which might weaken the workers' trust, the workers' spirit. That is essential.

We dotted the i's there to help have this meeting in the best of atmospheres. From now on, we have to start working on all these matters. We have not discussed everything, but some of the things we have discussed are interesting: not only the examples brought up here but also some of the topics broached, the norms, the delicate matter of rankings. We will have to discuss that the next time we meet.

We have to see what ideas we have come up with, what criteria, what we have learned from all this, what answers we have to all those obstacles, how we should determine standards. This was also discussed here. Controls.

We should move on, climb up a few steps and discuss issues that have to do with ideas, because the first year was to straighten things a bit, to rectify. Now we have to perfect our work so we can make progress toward our economic, social, and human objectives, the objectives of socialism, the revolution.

As I recently said -- I think it was at the provincial assembly -- we are facing a big challenge. We are facing a big challenge. The comrade was talking about the fact we must talk. Yes, we have to talk with the ideologues [laughs] of capitalism. And also with the Third World technologists, economists, even with the socialism, I said.

But to talk, arguments and theories are not enough. You have to talk with facts. We must demonstrate with facts that what we are doing is the correct thing. I believe we have learned a lesson right here. We have shown at this meeting -- with facts -- that what we are doing is the correct thing and we are walking along the correct road. [applause]

And we hope in a year, more or less around this time, we will meet again and that new facts, new advances will guide us, encourage and move us to stay on this correct road. [applause]

HAITI

CEP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH CNG

FL062125 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1830 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] The National Council (CNG) sat down with the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) yesterday. There were many people who were beginning to feel anxious over this matter and who were wondering exactly what was going on, because there was such a great silence as regards this matter. Well, the CEP took its time to prepare information, and late this morning we received its communiques. Here is what was said in the first one:

A communique sent by the CEP finds it is now involved in this great crisis the country has been going through since 22 June 1987. The communique says it regrets all the brutality used, which has caused several deaths and many wounded since Tuesday, 30 June. It presents its condolences to the entire nation and, in particular, to the victims and their relatives. The CEP reasserts its determination [words indistinct] to remain faithful to the Constitution and declares its solidarity with all the just demands the Haitian people are making. The CEP thanks all sectors of the population for their support and assures them it will do all it can to engage in real dialogue, a constructive dialogue, to have all laws and all constitutional norms respect[illegible]. The CEP says it promises to respect both the spirit and the letter of the following articles: Articles 191, 197, 289, 285-1, 291, and 292 of the Constitution which the Haitian people voted for on 29 March 1987 and which was published on 28 April 1987. Ernst Mirville, Pierre C. Labissiere, Marc Alex Guerrier, Alain Rocourt, Charles Poisset Roumain, Emanuel Ambroise, and Philippe Jules signed for the CEP. That is seven signatures out of nine.

Second Communique Issued

FL062114 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1830 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Here is Communique No 2 from the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] dated 2 July.

Wednesday, 1 July, early in the afternoon, with the exception of Mr Carlo Depiton, who was forced to remain in Saint Michel de l'Atalaye, the members of the CEP were received by the National Government Council [CNG]. The justice and information ministers were also present, as was the secretary of state for justice. After this first contact, there was a working session. Participating for the government were General Williams Regala, Mr Luc D. Hector, Justice Minister Francois St. Fleur, and Secretary of State for Justice Fritz Antoine. The minister of information was also present. During this session, the CEP presented a 10-point memorandum. It chose four of those points -- the four most important points -- as a basis for the next session's work. The meeting lasted more than 3 hours in an atmosphere of straightforwardness. The main topic of discussion was the 13 May 1987 decree on the CEP's role and attributes. The communique is signed by Ernst Mirville, Emanuel Ambroise, Reverend Alain Roccourt, and other members of the CEP.

Now we will give you the 10 main points the CEP considers important points to discuss with the CNG.

The points brought up during the working session say that both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution of 1987 must be reported. They are: First, it must be acknowledged that, under the Constitution, the CEP has the right to organize elections independently. Second, the 13 May 1987 decree must be modified. Third, the 19 June 1987 decree must be abrogated. Fourth, the electoral decree that the CEP has drafted must be published. Fifth, a promise to publish the organic law drafted by the CEP must be given. Sixth, the CEP must be given a budget. Seventh, the CEP must immediately be given a place where its members can meet and work. Eighth, the CEP must immediately be given a number of means they need to begin organizing the elections. Ninth, the CEP must be given the possibility of working together with other government offices. Finally, the 10th point is that the CEP be allowed to issue a communique.

PAPER VIEWS VARIOUS REACTIONS TO CNG DECISION

FL061843 Port-au-Prince LE NOUVELLISTE in French 4-5 Jul 87 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed article: "Violence, Confusion Mark the Dangerous Evolution of the Political Situation"]

[Text] The "civil war" atmosphere that reigned in the capital and in several provincial cities Tuesday has visibly deteriorated into an atmostphere of real insecurity, sometimes bordering on anarchy. A fairly broad sector of public opinion Thursday evening had expected the official announcement of the abrogation of the electoral decree (theoretically the main cause of the political crisis) to weaken the severity and breadth of the political crisis -- especially since the resignation of Information Minister Jacques Lorthe, awaited and desired by all sectors, seemed to be additional proof of the government's willingness to make concessions. However, the situation did not calm down. On the contrary, on Thursday evening one had the impression all the government's concessions had come too late, like General Namphy's speech, and the political demands had escalated one more notch. The radicalization of the positions of certain political sectors quickly led to another demand: that the CNG step down.

The general strike was observed 100 percent throughout the country yesterday, Friday [3 July], a day that was nevertheless relatively calm, devoted to reflection and to mourning but which was, despite this, marked by various incidents that left dead and wounded. This made the balance sheet of an already very heated week even worse, bringing it to some 20 dead and more than 60 wounded.

Today, Saturday [4 July], has been decreed a day of respite and resupply, but the political situation is one of bickering and confusion. There are diverse and contrary stands being taken regarding the continuation of the strike and the radicalization of the positions of the "opposition". Many political leaders and personalities expressed their opinion on the matter yesterday and today. Some appealed to others to try to come to some agreement, to engage in dialogue, and to show political sobriety, while others, taking an increasingly radical position, demanded the CNG step down unconditionally. Different positions: The presidential candidates are wondering what is the use of replacing the CNG 4 months from presidential elections.

Why replace a government when no alternative solution has been proposed? Some people are not reluctant to say they prefer "the devil you know to the angel you have yet to meet."

There is a sector of public opinion that thinks one should not change horses in midstream when one is almost all the way across; that is, the transition. Lastly, there is a sector that feels that to replace the CNG now would be to violate the letter of the Constitution, precisely the reason for the public protest against the CNG.

Regarding this matter, the opposite position has also been expressed. Some people feel that, while the CNG is a political institution recognized by the Constitution, the Constitution nevertheless does not say the composition of the CNG must always remain the same. The CNG could continue to exist until February of 1988, but with a different composition.

This point of view is argued against by another sector of public opinion, which thinks the Constitution recognizes the CNG, and not A CNG. The discussion today revolves around the definite article THE, which many jurists claim would lend a whole new aspect to the matter.

In any case, the positions being taken -- differing, agreeing, and even violently opposed -- illustrate the extent of the crisis. We shall perhaps have to wait for Monday, 6 July to make a prognosis, a short-term view of the evolution of a situation that, in our opinion, calls for far more patriotism, dialogue, exchange of views and political sobriety.

A solution to the crisis must be found. But the greater interests of the fatherland must be kept in mind at all times while seeking this solution. And for that, there must be dialogue and exchanges of views. The future of democracy in this country depends on this, as does the present of the people who possess enough political awareness to come out of this, ennobled and strengthened by these growing pains. These are serious times. What will tomorrow be like? That depends on us and on how we see ourselves and our country.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES CATH TO RESUME ACTIVITIES

PA061604 Paris AFP in Spanish 1315 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 6 Jul (AFP) -- The Haitian Government yesterday authorized the CATH (Autonomous Central of Haitian Workers) to resume its activities, after having dissolved it on 23 June for calling a general strike.

In a communique read over television, the government urged the CATH to notify the Social Affairs Ministry on the composition of its provisional directorate committee while the courts issue a ruling on three of its leaders, currently on probation.

The leaders, including executive secretary Jean-Auguste Mesyeux, were arrested on 22 June and freed 7 days later.

The dissolution of the CATH, which called a general strike for social and economic demands on 22 and 23 June, and the enactment by the government of decrees -- later repealed -- that drastically reduced the powers of the CEP during the upcoming elections caused the gravest political crisis to shake Haiti since the fall of the Duvalier regime in February 1986.

The crisis, which so far has left a toll of 20 dead and approximately 100 wounded, most of whom are civilians, became more acute with the call for the resignation of the CNG, headed by General Namphy, by the more forceful church sectors and sections of the political class.

A call to a general strike for today was issued by 57 organizations and political groups.

Meanwhile, the government, through Foreign Minister Colonel Herard Abraham, asked last night for the normalization of labor, indicating the government has taken the necessary measures to guarantee the operation of economic activities.

20 PERSONS VOW SELF-IMMOLATION IN PROTEST

PA070103 Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 6 Jul (AFP) -- A group of 20 young Haitians have told several radio stations here that they are going to kill themselves bonzo-style on Tuesday to force the National Council of Government to resign.

Six of them will do so in front the National Palace, seven at the U.S. Embassy, and the other seven in front of the French Embassy. This was said by the young Haitians, who did not identify themselves.

Willie Romelus, bishop of Jeremie (in southeast Haiti), who is a fierce enemy of the government, exhorted the young men not to carry out their acts.

ORGANIZED GROUPS SEEK TO UNSEAT GOVERNMENT

PA070257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince -- 6 Jul (AFP) -- The general strike aimed at achieving the resignation of the (CNG), which paralyzed the country today, will continue until Tuesday, the coordinating committee of 57 political and labor organizations that has led the movement for the past 15 days announced tonight.

In a communique, the committee also announced it will hold a news conference on Wednesday [8 July] and an anti-"Tontons Macoutes" (the former political militia of the Duvalier regime) demonstration Friday throughout the country to demand the "removal of the CNG."

"It is essential that all CNG members resign to allow the reestablishment of peace in the country," the committee added, thus hinting that it would accept another government council.

"The struggle has just begun; let us close ranks so our victory will be beautiful," the communique concluded.

The text is signed by seven representatives from the organizations that comprise that committee.

POLICE KILL SUPREME COURT MAGISTRATE IN CAR CHASE

PA042150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2113 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Police agents killed Supreme Court magistrate Mario Antonio Reyes Sarmiento this morning, it was officially reported here.

At a news conference, the police explained that two policemen opened fire on the vehicle in which the judicial official was traveling. Following an operation in which two individuals were arrested after stealing a car, he did not heed several calls to halt.

At 0100, the police information center received a telephone call from a woman who reported that her car had been stolen. Several patrol cars were dispatched immediately to the area of the city where the car thieves were supposed to be. The police captured them at the end of Morazan Avenue in the eastern part of the city known as the "Zona Rosa."

Later, according to police, a car with its lights on stopped behind the patrol cars. The magistrate was in that car. A policeman walked up to the vehicle to request identification from the driver, but Reyes Sarmiento quickly stepped on the gas pedal and sped off toward the east. The patrol began pursuing Reyes Sarmineto, who fired three shots in the air.

After an intense chase, and considering Marco Antonio Reyes Sarmiento's refusal to heed the order to halt, the policemen opened fire with their service pistols.

The bullets hit the vehicle's interior and one of them entered the magistrate's back, the police reported. [passage omitted]

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL POSTPONES MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA061951 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio-Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Excerpt] The National Electoral Tribunal has decided by a majority vote to postpone the municipal elections, claiming it would be impossible to hold the elections. The tribunal's president, Yolanda de Vargas, said that this is a mistake, because it was up to Congress to consider the situation. However, PINU [Innovation and Unity Party] and the Christian Democratic Party announced they will file a request for an injuction before the Supreme Court of Justice. We now have a report with journalist Javier Gavino Villalobos:

[Begin recording] The National Electoral Tribunal decided yesterday to abolish the decree that convoked the Honduran people to municipal elections, claiming there were no candidates for the elections. To this effect, the Tribunal decided the National Congress will have to extend the terms of the city mayors, or the political parties will have to appoint the city mayors. [passage omitted] [end recording]

REACTION TO CONTRA KILLING OF SALVADORAN PRIEST

Ortega Blames Reagan

PA061904 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Report by Luis Aleman]

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has blamed U.S. President Ronald Reagan for the death of Salvadoran priest Tomas Zabaleta, who was killed on Friday by an antipersonnel mine in La Patriota, Matiguas. During a ceremony to hand out agrarian reform title deeds in Jinotega, the Nicaraguan president said the assassin is Reagan, who sends the weapons to the mercenaries. The Nicaraguan president stressed that despite the terrorist actions by mercenaries, international solidarity with Nicaragua continues to be firm, as shown by the example of volunteers from various countries who promote community projects in Region 6. Here are the remarks by Daniel Ortega:

[Begin Ortega recording, in progress]...so that clergymen like Friar Tomas will not continue to die. He was a Salvadoran Franciscan who was assassinated by Reagan. I insist that he was assassinated by Reagan. I insist that he was assassinated by Reagan, because Reagan is one who arms those mercenaries, Reagan is the one who sends the mines, Reagan is the one who promotes the war. If there is a war in Nicaragua, it is because of the United States and not because of Nicaragua. Reagan is the one who assassinated Friar Tomas. [end recording]

President Ortega also called on those who benefit from the agrarian reform to efficiently work the lands they have received so as to combine the efforts of the workers and the peasants.

Borge Says Priest 'First Martyr'

PA062003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] May God have pity on Ronald Reagan's soul, Commander Tomas Borge said when commenting on the death of Friar Tomas Zabaleta, the Salvadoran priest who was killed by a mine placed by the counterrevolutionaries on the road to Matiguas. The interior minister, who attended the funeral mass for Friar Tomas in the church in the Centro America neighborhood, said the death of this priest is a new chapter in the martyrdom of the Central American Catholic Church as well as of the Nicaraguan revolution. Here is the statement by the Sandinist leader:

[Begin recording] [Borge] This is the first martyr, the first Catholic priest killed after the triumph of the revolution. There is much talk about the assassination of priests in latin America. We have been accused of persecuting the church. We are moved when we see the church persecuted by the spokesmen of hatred, by those who have raised the banners of death. They killed a priest who came just 3 months ago to serve the people. I attended the mass deeply moved by this action and fully indentified with my friends and brothers, the Franciscans, with whom I have a close relationship, especially with Father Uriel Molina. I think this action marks a new chapter in the martyrdom of the Catholic Church in Central America as well as the Nicaraguan revolution. In the past, leading hierarchs of the church came to Nicaragua, and the Nicaraguan people asked them to pray for their dead.

Echoing that appeal, the people have now come to pray not only for those who fell in combat, but for the victims of the crimes of the U.S. Government. At the mass, when the leader of the Franciscans in Central America asked for prayers and some of the worshipers prayed for those who have fallen in battle, I felt like asking God to have pity on Ronald Reagan's soul.

[Reporter] Father [name indistinct], who officiated the mass, said Friar Tomas was going to be sent to the United States, but he preferred to come to Nicaragua. What is your opinion of this gesture?

[Borge] I also was greatly moved by the fact that Friar Tomas died precisely on the day of Saint Thomas, the martyr, and that this man, who I believe was an exceptional man because of his modesty and moral virtues, chose to come to a remote corner impoverished by the war and economic underdevelopment instead of going to the United States, where he would have lived a totally different life inconsistent with the teachings and virtues of St Francis of Assisi. He preferred to be a minor friar; in other words, a friar who did not aspire to worldly wealth. If only all men were like Friar Tomas! [end recording]

Obando y Bravo Doubts Account

PA061552 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Yesterday, Managua Archbishop Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo refused to condemn the murder of priest Tomas Zabaleta and, quite the contrary, doubted the official version that the mine had been placed by counterrevolutionaries. Obando y Bravo used the word regret to state his official position of the murder of the Salvadoran Franciscan, who will be buried today in his country.

The once more surprising statements of Cardinal Obando y Bravo were made yesterday following the mass he says every Sunday at (Las Llavitas), before some 20 national and foreign reporters.

During the liturgy, Obando y Bravo strongly attacked the government, accusing it of plotting a campaign against him. Obando y Bravo said that only God knows who are responsible for the death of Zabaleta, while also calling for dialogue with the contras and the stale proposal for a national resolution.

Dozens of priests and religious people accompanied the remains of Father Zabaleta at the mass and after, to the airport. A Nicaraguan Government commission, headed by Father Fernando Cardenal, is accompanying the body and will represent the president at the funeral.

Regime To Review Church Talks

PA061724 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government will review the situation of the church-state dialogue following Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo's statements yesterday on the assassination of priest Tomas Zabaleta. Obando y Bravo did not even condemn the assassination but merely lamented the death, saying, among other things, that one could not say who had killed the priest.

Last night, after visiting priest Ignacio Urbina, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra stated the following to Radio Sandino:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Commander, does Cardinal Obando y Bravo's attitude change in any way the Nicaraguan Government's interest in promoting the church-state dialogue?

[Ortega] We have to think about all this because first there are the reports that Cardinal Obando y Bravo receives CIA money, and there have been no explanations by the cardinal [words indistinct]. Then we have statements such as the ones today, which corroborate that he is receiving money from the CIA. Therefore, it is hard to establish a dialogue with someone who is receiving CIA money. Instead, one should establish a dialogue directly with those paying the money. Therefore, we [words indistinct] although we have stated and we continue to express our willingness to firmly participate in a constructive dialogue that will really overcome the tensions and that will contribute to the Nicaraguan people's peace. [end recording]

The comrade president spoke at length with priest Ignacio Urbina, known as Father Nacho. He also stressed the priest's spirit. Here is a report by Maria Luisa Obando on another interview granted by the president to Radio Sandino:

[Obando] President Daniel Ortega praised the work that the Franciscan priests carry out in the country. Last night, after visiting Father Ignacio Urbina, who is recovering in the Lenin Fonseca Hospital from a contra attack, we interviewed President Daniel Ortega, who was returning from Matagalpa. Here is the interview:

[Begin recording] [Obando, in progress]...the director of the Franciscans in Central America and Panama said in his eulogy of Brother Tomas that the Franciscans are not going to surrender, just as the slogans seen painted everywhere in Nicaragua state. What is your opinion of the position of the Franciscans?

[Ortega] The Franciscans are known for being at the side of the poor and the peasants. In Matiguas, they are involved in a community project, in a cooperative that includes more than 1,000 peasants. Father Ignacio and Friar Tomas were involved in it. We think the Franciscans are involved in very positive work that helps the poor. It is truly Christian and evangelizing work alongside the peasants. They are living alongside the peasants. They are an example for those who are accomplices of the crimes committed against the Nicaraguan peasants. I said yesterday that Friar Tomas and all of the Franciscans have been helping and sacrificing themselves for the people. Friar Tomas is a martyr of the Nicaraguan people. (?He is) a saint. [end recording]

ORTEGA ON SUMMIT, 'HARDSHIP' IN COUNTRY

PA061334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0116 GMT 4 Jul 87

[By Marisol Marin]

[Text] Managua, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega fears that El Salvador might present new obstacles to prevent the holding of the meeting of Central American presidents scheduled for 6 and 7 August in Guatemala.

Ortega told ACAN-EFE that neither President Duarte nor the United States wants the summit meeting to be held because they oppose President Oscar Arias' peace plan for Central America.

ACAN-EFE reporters met with President Ortega during a luncheon he hosted for a group of workers at the presidential dining room.

Ortega stressed that he wants to participate in the regional "summit meeting," which was postponed once last month at the request of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

President Oscar Arias' peace plan, which is to be discussed by "the five," contains some points that are particularly controversial. Among these are the end of U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan "contras," the withdrawal of foreign military advisers, dialogue with the internal opposition, amnesty, and the beginning of the democratization process.

President Ortega said that there are about 6,000 "contras" in Nicaraguan territory and that about 60 percent of the national budget is spent on war.

Ortega admitted that hardships in everyday life in Nicaragua have led some middle-class and professional sectors to withdraw their support for the revolution, but he said the workers and peasants remain solidly behind the revolution.

Regarding aid to the "contras," one of the key topics of the Arias plan, the United States has said that, or the moment, it will not suspend this aid. Ronald Reagan himself told this to the Costa Rican president when he visited Washington recently.

Daniel Ortega stressed that Nicaragua will not accept any foreign ministers meeting before the summit meeting unless they are convoked by the Contadora Group because, otherwise, these foreign ministers meetings would be endless and the president would never get to meet.

Ortega did not choose to dwell on comments about the recent meeting between Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo and leaders of the Nicaraguan armed opposition, although he stated that surely he had been "subjected to who knows what pressures."

Ortega said that after the meeting, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto held a telephone conversation with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinones Amezquita to ask for an explanation, because it seems that "the principle of neutrality" has been broken.

Daniel Ortega agrees with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, who believes that the military should participate in talks on arms limitations.

ORTEGA DISTRIBUTES AGRARIAN REFORM TITLE DEEDS

PA062008 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] The revolutionary government yesterday distrubuted more than 10,032 manzanas of land to peasants of Region 6. President Daniel Ortega handed out the agrarian reform title deeds in a ceremony at the Betty movie theater in Jinotega. Here are details by reporter Luis Aleman:

[Aleman] The objective of the revolution is to give land to peasants so they can produce. This was stated by President Daniel Ortega during a ceremony to hand out agrarian reform title deeds to peasants of Region 6. President Ortega confirmed that the landowners who act with a patriotic spirit should not be worried because the revolution was not made to take their land but to guarantee it. Addressing thousands of peasants from various communities in Region 6, the Nicaraguan president urged them to efficiently work the land and to strengthen worker-peasant unity, guaranteeing the production of basic food products.

In the agrarian reform event, which was held as part of the celebrations of the 8th anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution, 296 title deeds were distributed. They will benefit 1,132 families and 264 individual producers. Sandinist agricultural cooperatives in Mulukuku, Rio Blanco, Pueblo Nuevo, Santo Domingo, and Matiguas, among other places, received a total of 10,084.5 manzanas. This makes a total of approximately 1.8 million manzanas in the hands of peasants of Region 6.

We have faith and confidence that despite the limitations caused by the U.S. aggression we are going to move forward because the fists, strength, and sweat of the peasnts of Region 6 guarantee the defense of the revolution, the Nicaraguan president stressed. He said that at this time, a total of 140,000 people have benefited from the agrarian reform in Region 6. They have received approximately 1,859,000 manzanas of land. Here is President Ortega addressing peasants of Matagalpa and Jinotega:

[Begin Ortega recording] We have also said -- and we reiterate here -- that the small, medium, or large landowners should not be afraid if they act with a patriotic spirit as Nicaraguans and if they work the land efficiently. [end recording]

CONTRAS ALLEGE SABOTAGE OF 'PEACE PLAN'

PA032359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1812 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Nicaraguan resistance asserted in Tegucigalpa that Nicaragua will sabotage the Central American peace plan that will be discussed at the Central American presidential "summit" scheduled to be held on 6 and 7 August in Guatemala.

Today in Tegucigalpa the "contras" circulated an "aid-memoire" presumably issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to President Daniel Ortega, which analyzes the Guatemala "summit" and suggests ways to make the meeting fall.

The document describes the Arias plan as "the spearhead of the Central American oligarchies and U.S. imperialism to put the Sandinist revolution on the defensive by offering it power in exchange for surrendering the achievements that have been made."

The documents adds that any agreement achieved in Guatemala regarding the Arias plan "should be considered a political intervention in Nicaragua's internal affairs because the plan emphasizes internal reconciliation."

The document also says the Arias plan seeks the elimination of the peace process carried out by the "Contadora Group" (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela), which is -- according to the Sandinist experts -- "favorable because Contadora's concepts are based upon the imperialist aggression against Nicaragua."

The document adds that the "contras" have circulated the rumor that "the United States is trying at all costs to make the Contadora process fail and is therefore supporting the Arias plan and making U.S. support of the plan contingent upon continued U.S. military and economic support" of the anti-Sandinist rebels.

The document expresses its authors' fear that the United States is accusing Nicaragua of "the tactic of trying to divide the positions of the area governments so that prior to the summit in Guatemala as many peace plans as possible will be presented."

In this regard, they recommend "the search for an opportunity to delay the summit meeting as much as possible, in an effort to make the Central American governments and the imperialists appear to be stubborn, while changes in the balance of forces are made."

The document's authors feel that the balance of forces is negative because of European support of the Arias plan, the tense situation in Panama, and the declaration issued by the "Group of Ten" in Venice, which have left efforts to reactivate "Contadora" very weak.

The alleged Sandinist document states that "the setting in Guatemala could turn out to be unfavorable, and the summit could turn into a large-scale political ambush."

The Sandinists fear having to confront imperialist pressures, the Central American bourgeoisie, the "puppet" governments of the region, and Western Europe all at once, while "Contadora" is neutralized and some Contadora Group members take the opportunity to wash their hands of the situation.

The document describes the Mexican Government as a "Nicaraguan ally" but accuses that country of "not making a great enough effort to block support of the Arias plan as promised, although it has adequate resources to twist a few arms in Central America, especially that of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo."

The document recommends the adoption, prior to the celebration of the 8th anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution on 19 July, of foreign and domestic measures to try to delay the Central American "summit."

Among the foreign measures are "increased military tensions on the Honduran and Costa Rican borders through attacks and provocations on border posts and mercenary sanctuaries."

Also recommended are simulated armed attacks between the "contras" and the Honduran Army and urging Salvadoran and Guatemalan guerrillas to increase and intensify their actions.

There is talk of an effort to force a coup in El Salvador because Jose Napoleon Duarte's government "is currently the imperialists' weakest link in Central America, and it is on the verge of losing U.S. aid and becoming isolated."

Another suggestion calls for the exploitation of "Arias' and Cerezo's vanity, as they are struggling for a leading position in Central America, the first with his peace plan and the latter with the Central American parliament. A struggle should be established between them by alternately supporting one, then the other."

Domestically, it is recommended that "the expectation be maintained that the FSLN is willing to negotiate and reestablish bourgeoisie liberties if the aggression against Nicaragua is stopped." Also recommended are the selective application of a few temporary concessions to the opposition parties and the revival of the Sandinist Defense Committees to control the new, conveniently created political space.

PCN HOLDS NATIONAL CONVENTION; LEADERS CHOSEN

PA041520 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] The national convention of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN] was held yesterday, Sunday, under the leadership of Miriam Arguello Morales.

Approximately 480 national delegates, 90 percent of the convention members, participated in the meeting. In addition, 1,000 observers, most of them party members, attended the event. Special guests from COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], the private sector, political parties, the Democratic Coordinating Board, peasants, and workers were also there.

The most important aspect of the meeting was Arguello Morales' report, which was approved by consensus. In addition, she was chosen secretary general for a 2-year period. The convention also elected Francisco Anzoategui Lacayo as party president.

Carlos Hurtado, a convention member, died suddenly during the convention. He had a stroke at lunch time.

The possible return of [former PCN leader] Fernando Aguero Rocha was discussed. However, it was said that it is all speculation; there is nothing official about it.

Arguello Morales told this newscast that her party is the legitimate conservative party of Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

AEROFLOT INCREASES FLIGHTS -- Managua, 22 June (DPA) -- The Soviet commercial airline Aeroflot announced today in Managua that the Managua-Moscow flights will be increased to twice a week, to commemorate 7 years of covering this route. Aeroflot will fly to Managua on Mondays and Thursdays with stopovers in Havana. Aeroflot manager in Havana Vladimir Butov said the company's planes have carried over 60,000 passengers in the last 6 years. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1818 GMT 22 Jun 87 PA]

'SPADAFORA COMMAND' THREATENS ATTACK ON HOTEL

PA062304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2223 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Panama, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The self-styled "Hugo Spadafora Command" announced today that it will dynamite a hotel in Panama City that is owned by a government official in reprisal for the attacks last week on a shopping center and on the headquarters of the opposition Christian Democratic Party.

In a telephone call to the ACAN-EFE headquarters, an unidentified male voice said that he was warning all guests at the Holiday Inn in the capital city. The hotel is owned by Commerce and Industry Minister Jose Bernardo Cardens, who is a member of the Republican Party, one of the parties of the government coalition.

The "Hugo Spadafora Command," which seems to be making its first appearance today, is named after the guerrilla doctor who was murdered on 13 September 1985. That murder has been attributed to Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces.

On Thursday, two stores owned by an opposition politician were attacked and burned, and more than 20 vehicles were destroyed by a group of 50 men armed with machineguns, pistols, and molotov cocktails.

The manager of these luxury stores (which sell cars and clothes), David Eisenmann, identified the attackers as members of the governing Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD).

The boards of directors of the stores in question announced that they will acuse three politicians of the government coalition of being the masterminds and instigators of the incident.

The headquarters of the opposition Christian Democratic Party was also attacked and painted in various colors. This action was also attributed to government sympathizers.

Last week a PRD office was also attacked.

The "Hugo Spadafora Command" will also sabotage the nationalist demonstrations scheduled by the government for Thursday to support General Noriega, the anonymous caller said.

Noriega was accused on 6 June by retired Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, former chief of the general staff of the Panamanian Army, of being implicated in the 1984 electoral fraud, in drug trafficking, and in Spadafora's death.

RADIO MUNDIAL OWNER REPORTS STATION ORDERED CLOSED

PA030034 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Panama City, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian judicial authorities this afternoon ordered the closure of the privately owned Radio Mundial radio station for "being committed to sedition," Carlos Ivan Zuniga, its director, told ACAN-EFE.

A document signed by Silverio Rodriguez, the district attorney, and delivered to the management of the radio station "ordered the raid on the installations and the immediate suspension of its transmissions and confiscation of its property."

Carlos Ivan Zuniga told ACAN-EFE that "they are closing our radio station claiming that we are committed to sedition in this country, according to what the judicial authorities told us."

The director of Radio Mundial added that they will continue their struggle in the political field against "the dictatorship."

A spokesman for a police group posted outside the above-mentioned radio station told ACAN-EFE that "everything is normal."

Dozens of persons demonstrated against the closure when a policeman proceeded to deliver the official document to the director of Radio Mundial.

The radio station called on the people on 8, 9, and 10 June to demonstrate in the streets to demand that the authorities investigate the charges made by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, who until late May was chief of state of the Panama Defense Forces. [passage omitted]

RADIO UNO SOBERANA ORDERED TO HALT BROADCASTS

PA070046 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0022 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] The Panamanian Government at noon ordered the well-known station Radio Uno Soberana, which broadcasts on 570 khz, to stop transmitting. The radio station is owned by radio broadcaster Luis Antonio Gaspar Suares Sierra, who is also president of the Panamenist Party, a member of the National Democratic Union, the ruling coalition.

This television station was not able to determine the legal cause for this order to stop transmitting, or Suarez' reaction to the measure. Radio Uno Soberana has maintained a belligerent position in regard to the latest events.

DIAZ HERRERA PREDICTS NORIEGA TO LEAVE 'VERY SOON'

PA061319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1056 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Report by special envoy Isabel Ovares]

[Text] Panama City, 6 Jul (AFP) -- Determined to continue the struggle he began 1 month ago, but aware that the Panamanian people and the Armed Forces are devoid of leadership, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera has predicted that General Noreiga "will leave very soon."

Target of intense psychological pressures while being virtually imprisoned at his residence, Col Diaz reiterated the charges he made on 5 June, when he accused Noriega of corruption, electoral fraud, and the murder of former guerrilla Hugo Spadafora in 1985. His accusations unleashed a wave of domestic and international political turmoil, the focus of which is the demand that Noriega step down as chief of the Defense Forces. "The process is irreversible. Noriega has to go. He has no capacity to continue," the former chief of staff said during an interview with AFP held in his home in the plush neighborhood of Las Lomas [as received] in Panama City.

Wearing a cap, T-shirt, and bermuda shorts, Diaz gave a detailed interpretation of Panamanian developments. Outside, vehicles passed by incessantly, greeting him with horn-honking and urging him "not to give up." "Panama is different now from what it was 1 month ago. There is a growing awareness in each Panamanian that there must be moral, ethical, social, political, and cultural reconstruction," he said. "Panama has understood it is necessary to redesign society to overcome the loss of values and credibility into which we have fallen," he said.

In his opinion, change is also taking place inside the Defense Forces, where "there is a compulsory, asphyxiating, strangling, and nonthinking command." "There is no capacity for leadership. There is no control in security action on the streets," he explained, insisting that "the process is irreversible and Noriega has to go."

He admitted there is no command to lead the military men who are discontented, "but it must be sought." "Someone is needed who will take action inside the Defense Forces to clean up the organization so Noriega and his people will leave the institution alone and so it will be able to do what it is really designed to do," he stressed.

For Diaz, that same leadership vacuum is happening in the population. "The youths aimlessly take to the streets, bypassing all existing leadership." This situation is also happening inside the popular sectors, "which do not find expression through traditional parties." "These groups are not cohesive at all. They wonder about the value of opposing Noriega, when they have no faith in the other group." "There is a vacuum of faith, of credibility, and a tremendous indifference to traditional political patterns, both from the left and the right," he said.

In this context, Diaz Herrera admitted that the Civilianization Cruzade is being directed by the middle and upper classes, with which the people's sectors cannot identify.

Concerning his future and personal plans, Diaz announced that we will continue his struggle against Noriega, in spite of all the pressures he claims he has received from the general. "I am not going to quit my struggle until he falls, and he is going to fall soon. I have waged a merciless war on him, and I will continue to do so," he emphasized.

To this effect, he said he will insist that Noriega be brought before an impartial jury to answer charges Diaz Herrera has presented, ranging from ele toral fraud and narcotics trafficking to the murder of Hugo Spadafora, who was behead 2 years ago.

The retired officer admitted he has made mistakes, and that he is also afraid of a trial against him, but he insists Noreiga "is more afraid, because I have not killed or been involved in drugs as he has." On the other hand, Diaz Herrera emphasized that he defends the independence of each nation, but he supports the U.S. Senate's decision asking for the withdrawal of Noreiga, "as a decisive action toward Panama to show that he does have the endorsement of the U.S. Administration."

"Now I am expecting there will be a statement by the Pentagon, which has always appeared as a godfather for Noriega," as well as statements by Oliver North to the congressional commission investigating Irangate," he emphasized. [quotation marks as received]

In handwritten communiques written with a religious tone, Diaz Herrera is calling on the people to change "hatred and rancor against Cain (Noriega) and channel it positively into creative energy." Likewise, he says that although he asks God for strength to continue in the struggle against "Cain, who will soon fall," he does not know what stand he will adopt yet. He accepted the fact that there are many persons with honest credentials and, above all, "a lot of healthy and well-trained youths."

ATTORNEY GENERAL VILLALAZ SUMMONS DIAZ HERRERA

PA060437 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0408 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian Attorney General Carlos Villalaz tonight announced that he has summoned Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera to his office tomorrow [6 July] to present a formal statement on the charges he made against the Panamanian authorities.

A few hours earlier, President Eric Arturo Delvalle issued instructions to the attorney general for him to begin "immediately" an investigation into "the serious charges" made by Diaz Herrera who, until late May, was chief of the general staff.

On 6 June, the retired colonel accused Panamanian military authorities of involvement in "political corruption, murder, and illegal possession of property." However, Col Diaz Herrera has not yet presented proof of his charges.

Official sources said that Panama's archbishop, Msgr Marcos McGrath, was the bearer of the summons.

Roberto Diaz Herrera will have to be at the attorney general's office tomorrow morning at 0900 (1400 GMT).

The charges made by the former chief of the general staff unleashed a wave of street violence that resulted in the decree of a state of emergency. Social unrest returned to the streets of this capital city 20 days after the state of emergency was decreed.

Diaz Herrera Fails To Respond

PA061819 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1740 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Colonel Roberto Diaz Hererra, retired, did not go to the attorney general's office this morning to answer the summons made by Attorney General Carlos Augusto Villalaz.

Since early this morning local and foreign newsmen waited for Diaz Herrera's arrival. Near noon it was reported that the former military man would speak to the press at his home. Sources close to Diaz Herrera said that he did not go to the attorney general's office because he had received the notice of summons from the attorney general's office late.

Meanwhile, businessman Fernando Eleta Almaran went to testify in response to a summons by the attorney general's office.

Diaz Herrera Will Testify

PA062233 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2038 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Panama City, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera asserted today that he will testify before Attorney General Carlos Villalaz on Thursday regarding his accusations against General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Diaz Herrera made his appearance before the attorney general contingent upon his being accompanied in the hearings by Apostolic Nuncio Jose Sebastian Laboa; Catholic Bishop Oscar Brown; his wife, Maigualida Gamboa; and other relatives.

The attorney general had summoned Diaz Herrera to testify today at 0900 (1400 GMT). However, the summons were officially served to the retired colonel by Bishop Oscar Brown 1 and 1/2 hours after that time.

The colonel, who was retired against his will on 1 June, expressed to Brown his willingness to appear before the attorney general. However, he asked a doctor, his nephew Jose Rodriguez, to declare him incapacitated "for reason of exhaustion" for 3 days, after which he will appear before the attorney general.

As soon as Brown left the colonel's mansion in the exclusive central district of Altos del Golf, where Gen Noriega also has one of his residences, Diaz Herrera noted that he will actually not rest as his nephew has requested but "will set in order all of his charges" against the government and the commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces.

Diaz Herrera, 49, stressed that he will testify before the attorney general's office, but described it as "controlled," "irregular," and "antijuridical."

According to witnesses, several officials and antiriot policemen (Dobermans) took up positions around the attorney general's office, which is located in front of the same square as the Spanish and Cuban Embassies, at the time the retired colonel was expected to give his testimony.

Diaz Herrera said to some 20 local and foreign newsmen that he will testify before Villalaz either at the attorney general's office or at his mansion (which he has left very few times since his retirement), even though the administration headed by Eric Delvalle is illegitimate, having resulted from the electoral fraud of 1984.

Diaz Herrera told newsmen with a sarcastic and ironic tone that the fact that the summons were served by a Catholic bishop instead of by a judicial official is "a shame" and disqualifies the authorities.

The colonel accused the military of committing electoral fraud in May 1984 to benefit Nicolas Ardito Barletta, who was forced to resign by the military itself. He also accused Gen Noriega of being the mastermind behind the decapitation of Hugo Spadafora, the former guerrilla and doctor, on 13 September 1985.

He also charged that Noriega was implicated in the 31 July 1981 death of General Omar Torrijos Herrera, chief of the then National Guard who became leader of the revolutionary movement following the overthrow of Arnulfo Arias Madrid by the military in October 1968.

In a televised speech, President Delvalle instructed the attorney general to investigate the charges raised by Diaz Herrera, who was chief of the FDP General Staff from August 1983 until 1 June 1987. [passage omitted]

DIAZ HERRERA SAYS COUNTRY THREATENS DEAL WITH USSR

PA021555 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 2 Jul 87 p 6

[From "People and News" column]

[Text] In a lengthy communique issued yesterday, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera said that he never imagined that through his charges, he would also be "picking a fight with the Medellin-Lehder drug cartel" and getting involved with the Iran-contra scandal.

Diaz Herrera said that he has information that Captain Eliecer Bernal -- who was implicated in the murder of Manolo Vasquez -- has been released to kidnap Diaz Herrera's children.

Col Diaz Herrera also said that Lieutenant Colonel Guillerno Wong "was sent to the U.S. Embassy to say that if the economic doors were closed to Panama, it would go knock on the Soviet Union's doors." Diaz Herrera also said that his "memoirs" are being plagiarized with forged signatures.

ABADIA REGRETS INCIDENTS; U.S. TO GET COMPENSATION

PA022349 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] The Panamanian foreign minister has described the support for Panama expressed by the OAS last night as a diplomatic triumph. Dr Jorge Abadia also discussed the answer to the protest note by the U.S. Embassy and the compensation that diplomatic mission is demanding. In addition to this, he said there will be no severing of diplomatic relations with the U.S. Government.

[Begin recording] [Abadia] The position of the Latin American brothers toward Panama has gained our eternal gratitude toward them. This was a very, very important diplomatic victory. However, it principally showed that the Latin Americans can resolve their problems together and peacefully, without necessarily identifying adversaries. That is what people sometimes do not want to understand or cannot understand. What happened last night at the OAS showed that a small weak country like Panama has brothers that will help it in a difficult moment without having to hurt anyone, while safeguarding its pride, sovereignty, and its perfectly legitimate right to forge its future until the year 2000 and beyond. That was shown last night, and that is why we have rejoiced over that vote. We believe it has set an example to the rest of the world.

[Reporter] Mr. Foreign Minister, what is the salient point of the response to the protest note from the U.S. Embassy?

[Abadia] We received a protest note yesterday from his excellency the ambassador from the United States. We are drafting a response. It is necessary to say that the Panamanian Government deeply regrets the incidents detailed in the ambassador's note.

We do not agree with this kind of violence, as we disagree with the violence the U.S. Senate caused. These are two types of violence. We are not in agreement with either of them, and we are making this known to the ambassador. We deplore the incident and will provide the necessary compensation, in accordance with the damages that were caused. That is the tone of the response we are preparing for the ambassador today. [end recording]

RIGHTS COORDINATOR CLAIMS 14 KILLED IN PROTESTS

PA031438 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 3 Jul 87 p 20

[Text] Alfredo Castillero Hoyos, general coordinator of the General Action Movement of the School of Political Science at the University of Panama, told EL SIGLO that during the recent protests reported throughout the country and in Panama City, 14 people died, 500 were wounded, and more than 1,000 political prisoners were taken.

Castillero Hoyos, who is also the coordinator of the Human Rights Committee of the National Civilianization Crusade, said that these numbers represent a rough estimate.

He added that one of the dead was an Arts and Crafts School student who was run over by a police car. Another was Ruben Dario Moncada Guerra, who, while being chased by the "Dobermans," [antiriot police] suffered a heart attack. "This makes the death a result of the military repression," Castillero Hoyos said.

Castillero Hoyos, a descendant of the illustrious historian, Ernesto J. Castillero, told EL SIGLO that there were four dead in Villa Lorena, three dead in San Miguelito, and one dead in Colon. He added that a hooded corpse was found floating on the Santa Elena River and that a little baby also died during the recent military repression. The latter was learned after a charge was presented before members of the church.

Among the reported wounded are a 13-year-old girl, Ney Pineda; and her 8-year-old sister. Ney has approximately 140 pellet wounds, and her sister has 80 pellet wounds. Eduardo Sanchez, an 8-year-old boy, will lose his eyesight because of the shots fired at close range by a "Doberman."

Castillero Hoyos also said that a correspondent for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, one of the most respected newspapers in the United States, was arrested when attempting to interview some people in San Miguelito. The correspondent was arrested by policemen who mistook him for a foreign instigator. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent was taken to the San Miguelito military garrison, where he was stripped and tortured.

Regarding the type of torture practiced by the Panamanian soldiers, Castillero Hoyos told EL SIGLO that there were some people who were stripped, soaked, and subjected to electric shock. Others were stripped and forced to lay on the stomachs while the soldiers stepped on their testicles with their heavy boots. Yet others were stripped and their bodies soaked with clorox and ammonia.

Even though the repressive actions occurred throughout the country, the methods used differed in several areas. There were cases reported in which the members of the Defense Forces behaved relatively decently; that is, they fulfilled their duties, did not torture anyone, and did not abuse their authority. However, this was not the case in the other areas, where all types of physical and psychological abuses were committed, Castillero Hoyos concluded.

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN MARCH TO PROTEST NORIEGA

PA042250 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2104 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Panama City, 4 Jul (DPA) -- Several thousand women marched in silence this afternoon through the streets of Panama City to protest against the government of General Manual Antonio Noriega. At the same time the "National Civilianization Crusade," which called a general strike, announced today that it will lift the strike tomorrow and will call a vast civilian concentration this coming Friday in the Plaza El Carmen to protest against "repression, crimes, and corruption."

Meanwhile, there were other incidents for about 2 hours today in the so-called "financial district." Hundreds of persons waving white handkerchiefs, the symbol of the protest, yelled antigovernment slogans while some youths dressed in white burned tires. There was no direct confrontation between the police and the demonstrators.

The situation in the university was much the same, with streets blocked by student banners reading: "We are in command here." [passage omitted]

A ranking government official told DPA that "if the situation turns critical we will have no other alternative but to reinstate the state of emergency and suspend individual rights." It was reported in the last hour that the doctors and dentists called a general indefinite strike beginning this coming Monday.

Today's demonstrations in the financial district were attended by Christian Democratic Leader Ricardo Arias Calderon, vice president of the Christian Democratic Organization of America (ODCA). [passage omitted]

REPUBLICAN PARTY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING ATTACKED

PA070138 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] The headquarters of the Republican Party at the corner of Justo Arosemena and 50th Streets was attacked a few hours before President Delvalle made a speech urging for a truce seeking peace and unity. The watchman on duty made the following statements:

"I was seated, and when I heard something hit the windows I figured they were bullets, so I lay down on the floor. When the shooting stopped, I went to the door and saw two boys running away. I was not armed so I did not follow them."

EL SIGLO TERMS DELVALLE SPEECH 'SHALLOW'

PA061416 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 6 Jul 87 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Tuturo's [Delvalle's nickname] Speech: A Mockery of Public Opinion"]

[Text] The long-awaited 10-minute speech by President Eric Arturo Delvalle last night was described by diplomatic circles as a mockery of public opinion.

The speech aroused such indignation throughout the country that immediately following, there was an outbreak of pot banging and car honking. Hundreds of cars took to the streets of Panama City. The president promised an investigation "that would be undertaken by the current attorney general," who lacks any public credibility. He also requested "a truce," which underlines the regime's irreversible deterioration.

Beginning early in the afternoon, there were rumors that President Delvalle would obtain some concessions from the military, such as the release of control over the Electoral Tribunal and changes in certain Supreme Court and ministerial positions. This was stated by individuals linked to the president. However, President Delvalle's speech apparently showed that the military men did not grant him the concessions he wanted. Because of this, last night's speech was shallow.

LA PRENSA ASSESSES REACTION TO DELVALLE SPEECH

PA061606 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Last night, the credibility of President Eric Arturo Delvalle seemed to reach its lowest level, when a loud rejection was the reply to his much-awaited presidential message. Thousands of Panamanians took to the streets to clang pots and pans and honk horns immediately following the speech by the present occupant of the [presidential] palace. Panamanians had been expectantly awaiting his speech but expressed their frustration after listening to the president's message.

Delvalle called for Panamanians to "establish a truce on passion" and to return peace to the Panamanian family. He urged the attorney general to "carry out an immediate investigation" on the accusations made by retired Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera.

However, the failure of the "truce" proposed by Delvalle, which emerged 1 month after confessions by the former chief of staff provoked our most serious national crisis, was confirmed immediately last night. Despite the president's promises, not even the same groups that say they support him followed them. Pro-government radio stations continued broadcasting insults and open threats, while armed paramilitary gangs increased state terrorism, continuously firing against many protest motorcades.

Our correspondents across the country report a general rejection of Delvalle's speech. In the central provinces, in Bocas del Toro and Chiriqui, the people openly protested.

Following last night's speech, spokesmen for the Civilianization Crusade stated the following:

1. The president has side-stepped in-depth problems, such as the administration of moral justice and true democracy through democratic institutions for all Panamanians.

2. Because of its lack of credibility, the present legal system is no guarantee of justice for Panamanians. Our aim has always been for the investigation of accusations to be carried out by an independent commission.

3. We reject the accusations of violence made by the president against the crusade, because our demonstrations have always been peaceful. Repression and violations of human rights and private property have only been carried out by the Panamanian Defense Forces and paramilitary groups, which use state terrorism.

4. Faced with the foregoing, we call on all citizens to continue to peacefully and enthusiastically demonstrate by honking horns, banging pots and pans, and waving handkerchiefs until our initial goals are met and firm evidence is given that the in-depth problem is resolved. We wish to remind everyone about the huge motor cade that will leave today at 1700 from the El Dorado shopping center.

President Eric Delvalle, in his message to the country over national television and radio, called up all men and women: regardless of ideology, political affiliation, or profession, to "establish a truce on passion." He added that "now the most urgent and important action is the return of peace to the country and tranquility to the Panamanian family."

Delvalle deplored the fact that fraternity has yielded to hatred, to intransigence, and to violence, as different paths have divided the family. At the same time, the unfortunate U.S. Senate resolution has contributed to the exacerbation of anger, which has escalated into the deepest feelings of Panamanian nationalism.

Regarding statements made by retired Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, the president said that "serious public reports made by this former official demand a prompt and effective investigation to clear up the situation."

Delvalle said that "civilian powers should exert all its constitutional duties with full freedom so that, aside from political demands, it can efficiently govern and comply with the efficacy and absolute responsibility." He added that "the Defense Forces should keep their promise to assume the legitimate professional role of the defending arm of democracy, guaranteeing state security."

Attorney General Carlos Villalaz summoned retired Col Roberto Diaz Herrera to give statements at the DA's office today at 0900, according to a press bulletin from the presidential office.

According to the presidential bulletin, "reliable sources said Panama Archbishop Msgr Marcos Gregorio McGrath was the bearer of the warrant."

PUBLIC SERVANTS GET LEAVE TO ATTEND PERON RALLY

PY062053 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Excerpts] The CGT [General Confederation of Labor] and the Peronist party have called for this afternoon a period of national mourning for Peron and for the peace of the fatherland to repudiate the desecration of the former president's tomb.

The period of national mourning will begin at 1400 with a work stoppage and will continue at 1600 with a mass to be said at the intersection of Belgrano and 9 de Julio Avenues in Buenos Aires.

Similar activities will be held in virtually all the cities in the country's interior, some of which have decided to hold rallies and acts of repudiation but not work stoppages. This decision was made by regional CGT offices in cities across the Argentine Republic.

Meanwhile, Buenos Aires municipality workers are completing the installation of a rostrum at a small square located at the intersection of 9 de Julio and Belgrano Avenues, at which Father Antonio Maggi will say a mass this afternonon to honor Peron's memory within the framework of a rally called by the CGT and the Justicialist Party. The area has been guarded since last night by federal policemen. The police have banned cars from parking in the area of 9 de Julio, Belgrano, and San Juan Avenues, beginning at 1000 today. [passage omitted]

The executive branch has authorized public servants throughout Argentina to leave their jobs this afternoon to attend the activities sponsored by the CGT and the Justicialist Party to repudiate the desecration of former President Peron's body. The leave, which will become effective at 1400, will not be an administrative holiday but just an authorization for those who want to attend the activities beginning at 1600. [passage omitted]

Saadi Urges Calm

PY061606 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1244 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (DYN) -- Vicente Saadi, chairman of the National Justicialist Council, yesterday urged his fellow party members not to provoke incidents during the acts scheduled for today to express regret over the desecration of former President Juan Domingo Peron's tomb and body.

In a brief message to the nation yesterday over a national radio and television hookup, Saadi urged his fellow citizens and party members to "swallow hard and overcome our pain, to raise our hearts to God," and not to allow "our disgust and justified indignation to be turned into disorder" by this abhorrent indicent. [passage omitted]

He stated: "I invite all Argentines, regardless of their political leanings, and without distinction as to class or homes, to participate in the religious ceremony being organized by the National Justicialist Movement and the General Confederation of labor in this capital and in all provinces, at 1500 on Monday 6 July to express regret over this event. "Our sole response to this horror must be a prayer for those who know and those who do not know what they are doing."

MILITARY PROMOTIONS APPROVED BY SENATE

PY251553 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1249 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (DYN) -- During a closed-door session that lasted only 30 minutes, the Senate swiftly approved the promotion of 188 high-ranking military officers, among them Army Chief of Staff Jose Caridi, who can now be promoted to major general.

The Senate returned to the executive branch the requests for the promotion of General Naldo Dasso and Colonel Nestor Cassina, who have recently retired. These two officers can be promoted only through a government decree.

The following Army colonels were promoted to general: Isidro Caceres, Alfredo Arillaga, Jorge O'Higgins, Heriberto Auel, Pablo Skalani, Osvaldo Cordoba, Francisco Machinandiarena, and Martin Bonnet. These colonels were designated to key Army posts after the Holy Week crisis, which prompted the retirement of many generals of the group led by General Hector Rios Erenu, retired. The government, however, had already requested that most of these officers be promoted before the crisis.

In the Navy, Rear Admirals Barry Houssay, Nestor Baricco, and Argimiro Fernandez were promoted to vice admiral. Argimiro Fernandez had been criticized by human rights organizations.

Air Force officers Natalio Rodoni and Ruben Corradetti were promoted to the rank of major general.

The decision by the Senate is the result of a consensus that Radical Senators Antonio Napoli, Antonio Berhongaray, and Ricardo Laferriere reached with Justicialist Senators Deolindo Felipe Bittel and Rogelio Nieves during a meeting of the respective committee yesterday afternoon. In the morning, a previous attempt to reach an agreement failed when only four of the nine committee members reported to a meeting called by the Radical Civic Union. Unable to make any decision because of the lack of quorum, the committee declared a recess.

The morning session was reportedly attended by Napoli, Laferriere, Berhongaray, and Bittel, while Justicialist Vicente Saadi, Alfredo Benitez, and Julio Amoedo did not report for several reasons. The quorum requirement was met with the presence of Rogelio Nieves, who did not attend the morning session. Radical Senator Adolfo Gass, who is currently abroad, did not attend any of the meetings.

The following is the list of officers who have been promoted to the next higher rank:

Army officers promoted to brigadier general: Alfredo Manuel Arrillaga, Jorge Eugenio Pedro O'Higgins, Isidro Bonifacio Caceres, Heriberto Justo Auel, Pablo Skalani, Osvaldo Cordoba, Francisco Eduardo Machinandiarena, Martin Felix Bonnet, and Juan Ramon Mabragana.

Army officers promoted to colonel: Hugo Arnaldo Robledo, Jorge Alberto Romero Mundani, Gerardo Guillermo Gutierrez, Manuel Cornejo Torino, Alberto Ricardo Domingo Nadale, Carlos Alberto Diaz, Hector Mario Goncevatti, Carlos Fernando Nieto, Roberto Andres Bembihy, Florencio Alberto Olmos, Francisco Dario Paredes, Cesar Manuel Smirndff, Carlos Washington Reveand, Enrique Henzi Basso, Carlos Alberto Ozarana, Ricardo Angel di Lelle, Neredo Jose Cot, Francisco Carlos Montanez, Esteban Skalany, Abelardo Hipolito Acevedo, Omar Antonio Carrera, Lucio Carlos Ramirez, Carlos Felix Vernengo, Carlos Alberto Guianzu, Ricardo Jose Becerra, Jose Carlos Hilgert, Julio Francisco Leon, Enrique Luis Durioni, Juan Carlos Alvarado, Juan Carlos Mugnolo, Luis Alberto Nasim, Ricardo Raul Pyszniak, Raul Francisco Arrillaga, Jorge Alberto Martinez, Carlos Edgardo Tejada, Norberto Eduardo Gonzalez, Alfredo Pablo Rolando, Carlos Jilio Telmo Pereyra, Julio Francisco Arana, Eduardo Arturo Laciar, Luis Dubois, Victor Demetrio Peralta, Hugo Guillermo Mendoza, Alberto Domanico, Miguel Antonio Villegas, Jorge Norberto Ceballos, Juan Carlos Galloni, Ricardo Correa, Osvaldo Miguel Guarnaccia, Alberto Raul Fittipaldi, Jorge Omar de Bartolo, Luis Antonio Moreno, Emilio Ricardo Degiampietro, Nilo Omar Zanor, Edgardo Alberto Espeleta, Ricardo Ramon Frias, Miguel Humberto Pietrobelli, Hugo Eduardo Visca, Luis Maria Ricciardi, Oscar Ricardo Vega, Humberto Ramon Lopez, Jose Abdon Vergara.

Professional Army officers [cuerpo professional]: Jorge Raul Remonda, Eduardo Luis Mauro, Marcos Antonio Rufino, Roberto Angel Pianta, Edgardo Marcos Marmeschtein, and Guillermo Leopoldo Catterino. [career action not specified]

Navy officers promoted to vice admiral: Barry Melbourne Houssey, Argimiro Luis Fernandez, and Nestor Omar Baricco.

Navy officers promoted to real admiral: Juan Carlos Vigliero, Fernando Jose Garcia, Alberto Eduardo Alonso, Miguel Angel Torra, Antonio Jose Torra, Antonio Jose Mozarelli, Oscar Carlos Albino, and Oscar Jorge Calandra.

Navy officers promoted to captain: Antonio Maria de Jesus Scasso, Antonio Esteban, Anatol Juan Tarapow, Roberto Varela, Alvar Carlos Rodriguez, Carlos Alberto Berisso, Miguel Carlos Rela, Antonio Luis Faure, Juan Carlos Cairo, Raul Hector Barrio, Horacio Robert Sauz, Adolfo Armando di Giulio, Mario Dante Sarilli, Cesar Enrique Marti Garro, Herminio Guillermo Canoni, Cipriano Oliveras, Enrique Francisco Domenech, Gustavo Adolfo Rojas, Miguel Angel Piccini, Eduardo Alfredo Rosenthal, Fernando Calixto Amarante, Alberto Julio Altimir, Miguel Roix, Juan Manuel Gutierrez, Hector Gimenez Uriburu, Juan Antonio Imperiale, Ferderico Ramon Ramirez Mitchell, Horacio Jose Piuma, Marcelo Craveri, Luis Eduardo Carrilero, Eugenio Bautista Vilardo, Carlos Alberto Salikeni, Hector Eduardo Sosa, Jorge Marcelo Delecluze, Horacio Vazquez, Carlos Emilio Pagani, Justo Omar Basterrechea, Osvaldo Luis Della Torre, Oscar Nelson Boronat, Carlos Roberto Carlevaro, Jose Luis Paglialunga, Nestor Antonio Cenci, Hugo Jose Altube, and Jose Agustin Reilly.

Air Force officers promoted to major general: Nelsis Natalio Juan Rodoni and Ruben Antonio Corradetti.

Air Force officers promoted to brigadier general: Enrique Martiniano Carbo Bernard, Alejandro Pedro Juan de Dios Segurado, Luis Gallardo, Carlos Enrique Corino, Reynaldo Edgar Cravero, Jose Bengamin Videla, Tomas Alberto Rodriguez, and Jorge Francisco Martinez.

Air Force officers promoted to colonel: Jorge Oscar Dominguez, Fernando Anibal Alvarez, Jose Esteban Baroni, Jose Leando Cambiaso, Arturo Enrique Pereyra, Rodolfo Guillermo Munoz, Ricardo Ernesto Coletti, Eduardo Jorge Giannatasio, Jorge Carlos Beracochea, Alberto Jorge Zeoli, Jose Luis Ribeiro, Ruben Gustavo Zini, Saul Edgardo Costa, Francisco Ramon Lopez Sandivares, Juan Carlos Ferreyra, Jose Antonio Zabala, Luis Domingo Villar, Dante Rene Besaccian, Ricardo Enrique Embon, Ricardo Luis Quellet, Luis Pablo Ronconi, Roberto Rodolfo Regueiro, Julio Cesar Sanchotena, Ernesto Ricardo Dubourg, Jacobo Edmundo Peil, Manuel Augusto Mariel, Adrian Jose Esperanza, Ruben Mario Montenegro, Fernando Luis Frati, Roberto Manuel de Saa, Alfredo Cipriano Aguirre, Roberto Candido Tribiani, Carlos Alberto Pessolano, Rolando Bustos Fierro, Omar Nestor Dario Guidi, Absalan Hector Varas, Roberto Angel Costa, Emilio Roberto Colombo Cejas, Hector Castor Fernandez, Hugo Aristobulo Crespin, and Jose Carlos Rainaudi.

NUCLEAR PROGRAM DEPENDS ON PACT WITH CONTRACTORS

PY061910 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jul 87 p 5

[Text] National Commission for Atomic Energy (CNEA) President Emma Perez Ferreira has said the continuation of the Argentine nuclear program is contingent upon reaching agreement between the contractors and the state.

The CNEA president said the businessmen who have contracts with the state in the nuclear field met last Tuesday with Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn. The businessmen disagreed with the overtures made concerning payments due by the state. The CNEA president, speaking to the newspaper LA RAZON, said the businessmen stated that the conditions "will not permit them to continue with the work."

The continuation of the nuclear program was the point of friction that led to the resignation of former CNEA head Alberto Constantini because the Finance Secretariat did not release the funds to pay the contractors.

In April 1987 a meeting was held with the contractors, and they were offered a payment schedule, which they did not accept. Another payment schedule, which was offered last Tuesday, did not meet their expectations either, according to Perez Ferreira. The CNEA is mainly concerned over the continuation of work on the third nuclear power plant (Atucha II), the heavy water plant in Arroyito, and the maintenance of the research centers.

GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE $1.04 BILLION FROM IMF

PY040054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2157 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (NA) -- Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn this afternoon confirmed that as a result of an agreement with the IMF, Argentina will receive $1.04 billion from the international institution. Brodersohn added that a detailed report on this agreement, which has allowed Argentina to overcome problems in its balance of payments, will be issued on 7 July.

Brodersohn made these remarks at the end of a meeting on salary policy that was attended by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Presidential General Secretary Carlos Becerra, and UCR [Radical Civic Union] party leader Enrique Nosiglia.

PRESIDENT SARNEY DENIES NEGOTIATING WITH IMF

PY041647 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] President Jose Sarney has returned to Brasilia and will spend the weekend on the Pericuma farm. Yesterday, during his meeting with Peruvian President Alan Garcia in Puerto Maldonado, Peru, he signed a plan of joint action to intensify trade between the two countries and promote development in the Amazon region.

During the signing ceremony, the foreign ministers of Brazil and Peru sent a letter to OAS Secretary General Baena Soares expressing their interest in promoting development in the region.

During a speech, President Sarney said it is necessary to overcome the geographic, social, economic, and political factors that hinder continental integration. Regarding the foreign debt, President Sarney denied to President Garcia that Brazil is negotiating with the IMF.

President Garcia has negotiated the payment of the first installment of the debt that Peru has contracted with Brazil. Here is a report from Puerto Maldonado by Reporter Irineu Tamanini:

[Tamanini] After the working meeting in Peru yesterday, President Sarney assured President Garcia that Brazil is not looking for a rapprochement with the IMF. President Sarney firmly denied carrying out negotiations with the IMF. He even interrupted President Garcia when journalists asked if Peru would still express solidarity with Brazil if it accepted the IMF rules. It must be recalled that President Garcia expressed his solidarity with Brazil when it suspended the payment of interest on its foreign debt.

President Sarney told Garcia: The question sounds as if we are on our way back to the IMF, and this is not true. In turn, President Alan Garcia said that he did not believe in this possibility and that the solidarity of the Peruvian people will endure in the future.

President Garcia agreed to pay the first $45 million installment of the $300 million debt that Peru contracted with Brazil to finance the construction of a hydroelectric dam in the border region.

According to President Sarney, the disbursement Brazil will make to continue civil construction works will be equivalent to the overdue installments Peru owes to Brazil.

Senators, Bresser on Debt

PY041857 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] The Congress committee on the foreign debt issue, headed by Senator Carlos Chiarelli and made up of Senators Virgilio Tavora, Fernando Enrique Cardoso, and Raimundo Lira, has just returned from the United States. There, Chiarelli said, he found willingness to negotiate and to give political treatment to the foreign debt issue.

Chiarelli said the creditors analyzed the world economy and the way in which the foreign debt problem of Brazil and the rest of the world should be treated.

In the United States the Brazilian congressmen explained the need to acknowledge the importance of an economic readjustment plan, as well as the fact that Brazil will neither give up its growth policy nor accept IMF monitoring.

On 6 July the senators will meet with the rest of the Congress committee members to report on the results of their trip to the United States. On 7 July, they will meet with Finance Minister Bresser Pereira.

On this subject, the finance minister said Brazil might go to the IMF, but only to defend its interests. Bresser Pereira said the IMF must understand that the country must grow and cannot afford a recession. According to the minister, it is impossible to reduce the public deficit by less than 2.2 percent [reduzir o deficit publico menos de 2.2 porcento]. He also defended the tax on cars, because he considers them a luxury item in Brazil. This is why he proposed the car industry begin producing more for export rather than selling more domestically.

Senators on Visit to U.S.

PY061637 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Senators Carlos Chiarelli, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Virgilio Tavora, and Raimundo Lira will be received today by President Jose Sarney. These lawmakers are members of a Senate commission charged with assessing the foreign debt issue. They will report on their recent visit to the United States. They met with U.S. officials, reviewed the economic situation, and examined ways to handle the Brazilian foreign debt and that of other countries. Senator Carlos Chiarelli said the visit was positive.

[Begin Chiarelli recording] I believe we achieved satisfactory results because bankers, senators, congressmen, officials from international organizations, and high-ranking U.S. Government officials expressed their views, offered alternatives, gave recommendations in a very frank fashion, and kept us informed so we could relay their position and review it from a strictly Brazilian viewpoint. We, in turn, told them, cordially but frankly, objectively, and clearly, what Brazil will not relinquish -- specifically Brazilian growth and commensurate salary levels -- and what Brazil is willing to negotiate [words indistinct] within a framework of political support offered by Brazilian society. I believe we have been well informed now by them and they have been informed by us. [end recording]

The senators of the foreign debt commission will meet with Minister Bresser Pereira tomorrow.

SARNEY SETS 3-MONTH DEADLINE ON RECESSION

PY061909 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jul 87 p 47

[By Helival Rios]

[Text] Brasilia -- President Jose Sarney has just set a 3-month deadline for the government to overcome the current industrial recession. Sarney's decision was conveyed to [Finance] Minister Bresser after Sarney held a long meeting with Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, chairman of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], president of the Constituent Assembly, and president of the Chamber of Deputies.

During the meeting, Sarney and Guimaraes concluded that it is vital to the success of the country's political transition process that the number of jobs be ensured. In this way the government will prevent social tensions from becoming stronger.

During his last conversation with the president, Minister Bresser outlined a rough plan to ensure that the country, particularly its industrial sector, does not experience a severe recession during this second semester.

This strategy, which will be better outlined in the next few days, consists of the following points:

1. To create more facilities for the civil construction sector, which is considered capable of better absorbing unskilled manual labor. According to Planalto Palace sources, the new facilities will be reinforced by the reorganization of the SFH [Housing Financing System].

2. To start a process to ensure the recovery of the mininum wage purchasing power, which will in the medium term allow a greater number of workers to become consumers. In the short term this recovery of purchasing power will increase the sale of goods, particularly food.

3. To speed up the disbursement of resources by BNDES [National Social and Economic Development Bank] so industrial projects in areas the government considers priority can be rapidly implemented.

4. To boost some credit lines from official banks, including the Bank of Brazil, the Federal Savings Bank, and the BNDES has already been authorized by President Sarney to raise the limits for financing offered by FINAME [Fund for Financing Machinery and Equipment] for the purchase of equipment.

5. To create new stimuli for the export sector so a foreign trade surplus can be maintained at monthly levels of at least $1 billion. The government believes the new policy of realistic exchange rates has been decisive in stimulating the export sector. Other measures will be adopted, mainly to reduce red tape in export operations. Exporters will be encouraged to import raw materials, components, and machinery for expansion programs intended to gain larger shares of the international market. According to Planalto Palace, the implementation of a system to import without locally providing foreign exchange coverage for the operations should contribute to using up resources deposited abroad and to preserving the country's foreign reserves.

6. To create stimuli in labor-intensive sectors, such as the civil construction sector and the textile industry.

7. To lengthen the financing periods for stimulating sales in sectors facing difficulties, such as the automotive sector. The consumer financing period is currently limited to 6 months.

According to information obtained at Planalto Palace, President Sarney is convinced that the country's economy will begin to head toward a solid recovery by September. The government is now keeping an eye on the daily development of the situation, watching indicators, and making projections in the computers available to the Finance Ministry and the Planning Ministry.

According to government spokesman Antonio Frota Neto, the government has in the past weeks detected signals of recovery in supermarket sales. The expectation is that retail sales in general will pick up in the coming days in the wake of a noticeable decrease in interest rates that will follow the new inflationary trend of 3-4 percent a month.

Greater details of the soon-to-be-adopted government economic strategy will only be known when the new macroeconomic plan that is being prepared by Finance Minister Bresser Pereira is disclosed.

WORKERS, GOVERNMENT FAIL TO AGREE ON SALARIES

PY301538 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Government experts and workers' representatives failed to reach a consensus during their meeting to study Bresser Plan effects in fighting inflation. Their next meeting will be held on 6 July.

The meeting, which lasted 6 hours, was attended by Finance Ministry Economy Adviser Yoshiaki Nakano; Ayrton Soares, the ministry's political adviser; Treasury Secretary Andrea Sandro Calabi; Dorotea Werneck, the Labor Ministry secretary for jobs and salaries; three Labor Ministry experts; and two Planning Ministry experts.

The representatives of the workers were: Walter Barelli, director of the Interunion Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies [DIEESE]; the chairman of the Federal Economists Federation; an economist of the National Confederation of Industrial Workers (CNTI); and four other DIEESE economists.

Walter Barelli said that government experts agreed with the workers on one detail: the workers' salaries lost about 38 percent of their purchasing power before the Bresser Plan was decreed on 2 June.

As the parties did not reach any agreement during this meeting, another one was set for 6 July. Walter Barelli added that at the upcoming meeting they will discuss the extent of the purchasing power lost during June. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT PINOCHET ASKS CABINET TO RESIGN 6 JUL

PY061758 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Report by Graciela Contreras from Government House]

[Text] President Pinochet at noon today asked his Cabinet to resign with the goal of making adjustments in some portfolios. This information was confirmed by resigning Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia. The president, speaking briefly to the press, confirmed his decision. Government sources did not mention when Pinochet will implement the Cabinet reshuffle.

In other news, the chief executive presided over a ceremony at Diego Portales, building to implement the Labor Code. During the ceremony, Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata emphasized that the new code, which was published today, will be enacted on 5 August 1987. For his part, during the ceremony, the chief executive said this government is not deceiving the community because the economic development and the social programs have been the nation's permanent and inseparable goals. The president added that no one will stop the country's progress. In this regard, Pinochet said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] We will not return to [words indistinct] and demagoguery. We will not permit the presence of adventurers who, with populist programs [words indistinct] misery. If all the workers in the countryside, the church, the mineworkers [words indistinct] who are producing every day for Chile [words indistinct] the class struggle, of collective efforts, which turn man into a slave, and the so-called progressive reforms, which [words indistinct] poverty. [end recording]

Pinochet said that every worker and every businessman plays an important role in Chile's development.

MINISTER, CARABINEROS HEAD SAY RAIDS TO CONTINUE

PY020204 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] The raids conducted by the security agencies will continue as long as they are necessary to prevent and discover actions threatening the citizens' lives.

This comment was made by Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia following the graduation ceremony for 120 new Carabineros officers. The interior minister pointed out that the Chilean people repudiate the actions that threaten the lives of Chilean citizens. [passage omitted]

Carabineros Director General Rodolfo Stange pointed out that low staffing is the main problem being faced by the Carabineros now, and it is one reason for the terrorist attacks against Carabineros personnel and precincts.

Concerning the graduation of 120 new officers, the Carabineros director said he clearly told them about their duties, which he urged them to fulfill, especially now that they are targets of a terrorist escalation. He said they must be careful and more professional than ever.

Gen Stange said that actions by promoters of violence are conducted with automatic weapons, and this cannot continue. This is why we are continuously searching and investigating. Gen Stange added that arms caches have been found recently in many places and that investigations continue. He emphasized that the (?selective) raids conducted in several Santiago neighborhoods will continue as long as they are necessary. [passage omitted]

Cardinal Fresno Denounces Raids

PY012331 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Combined Carabineros, military, investigative police, and National Intelligence Center (CNI) forces in the past few hours raided five poor neighborhoods in Santiago.

The raids began last night in the Santa Olga neighborhood of La Cisterna district and the Sara Gajardo and Digna Rosa neighborhoods of Cerro Navia district. The raids continued this morning in the Yungay and Erminda de la Victoria neighborhoods. The number of detainees and the other details remain unknown because no official communique has been released. [passage omitted]

Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno has expressed his strong repudiation of the raids, especially those involving church facilities. The west Santiago vicar, Msgr Mario Garcias, also denounced these raids. [passage omitted]

Cardinal Fresno said that during a meeting with his vicars this morning, a recommendation was made to Msgr Sergio Valech, the Santiago deputy bishop and vicar general, to file the appropriate complaints. [passage omitted]

MILITARY BREAKS UP OBSERVANCE AT TORCHING SITE

PY030027 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] A military patrol today seized posters and film from a group of photographers who went to the site where Rodrigo Rojas Denegri and Carmen Gloria Quintana were torched. The photographers were paying homage to both youths on the first anniversary of their torching.

On behalf of the Association of Independent Photographers [Asociacion de Fotografos Independientes -- AFI], which sponsored the homage, AFI President (Jorge Yanizevski) told the "Front Page" program about the events:

[Begin (Yanizevski) recording] While this absolutely peaceful action was being held, an action in which a group of nearly 30 to 35 photographers was paying homage at the site where Rodrigo Rojas and Carmen Gloria Quintana were torched, a military patrol suddenly appeared and arrogantly seized the posters we had pasted on the walls and film from two colleagues who were taking pictures of the event.

We must say that this was an absolutely peaceful action in which we, the photographers, just wanted to be present at the site where Rodrigo Rojas was torched. The posters that were pasted on the walls asked only for justice regarding this savage action, which led to the death of our colleague and friend Rodrigo Rojas. [end recording]

Radio Chilena went to the site a few minutes before this action, noting that, amid the cold fog of the early morning hours, the photographers lit a candle and placed their cameras around it. The AFI president explained the meaning of this gesture:

[Begin recording] I think it was a very moving action, that is, putting our working tools at the site where Rodrigo Rojas was beaten and torched. I believe this action will become a symbol. [end recording]

The AFI President pointed out that the gesture was spontaneously made by one of the 25 photographers and was followed by the rest.

DEL VALLE ON TALKS WITH U.S. ENVOY, LETELIER CASE

PY042046 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Chilean Ambassador to France Eduardo Cisternas has returned to Chile after ending his mission. He will be appointed to a new post soon.

This was announced by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, who said that no [word indistinct] has been requested from that country and that the deputy chief of mission is now in charge of the diplomatic mission.

Asked about a report published by a morning daily, which stated that he had summoned U.S. Ambassador to Chile Harry Barnes to convey to him the displeasure of the Chilean authorities over the comments that Barnes recently made, Del Valle said that this was just an assumption by the newspaper.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I usually do not explain the talks held with ambassadors. Thus, this was an assumption made by the newspaper. Now, the topic discussed with the U.S. ambassador is a private matter. [end recording]

The foreign minister explained the contents of the Silver-Montero agreement, which was recently mentioned by Chilean Attorney General Ambrosio Rodriguez, stating that the United States has not fulfilled the agreement.

[Begin recording] This agreement was signed by the then-Interior Secretary Enrique Montero and by Mr Silver, the prosecutor of the District of Columbia. By virtue of this agreement, the U.S. and Chilean Governments committed themselves to mutual cooperation and the exchange of information on the case involving the Letelier killing. [end recording]

On other matters, Del Valle said that Chile did not attend a meeting to coordinate activities to mark the 5th centennial of the discovery of America, which was held recently, because the sponsoring committee did not give a satisfactory response to a claim filed by our government. The claim referred to some programs broadcast by Spanish television stations, which presented a negative image of Chile and interfered in Chilean domestic affairs. Nevertheless, Del Valle stressed that Chile will not be absent from the celebrations marking the 5th centennial and that Chile will attend the next meetings.

In conclusion, Del Valle reported that a commission, headed by Mario Antelo, the director of libraries, archives, and museums, is already working in Chile to prepare for that Spanish-American celebration.

CARDEMIL DENIES MAYORS CAMPAIGNING FOR PINOCHET

PY061346 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Interior Ministry Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil has termed absolutely false reports that mayors are using their offices to campaign for President Pinochet. This is a political maneuver, Cardemil stated, referring to the accusations. He added that the government needs no resources other than its own accomplishments.

Cardemil said that the only instruction given to the mayors was to work for their communities. This is the instruction they have received from the very beginning, and it is the instruction they will always receive. However, this instruction does not conflict with efforts to support government plans, he explained. He said that the government does not need to resort to any maneuvers other than to point to its achievements to remain in office beyond 1989.

MINISTER VIEWS SANCTIONS FOR ARTICLE 8 VIOLATORS

PY030244 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] The government will at the appropriate time send to the legislative body a legal instrument to complement the provisions of Article 8 of the Constitution. This announcement was made by Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra in the city of (Huinpue), in the 5th Region.

Minister Cuadra said it was necessary to establish sanctions for those who violate Article 8 of the Constitution. This article defines as crimes the promotion of violence and class struggle, the advocation of a totalitarian concept of the state, and the disregard for the concept of family. The secretary general of government said this issue has been mentioned by President Pinochet, who is now touring the 5th Region.

[Begin Caudra recording] In the political area, the general accomplishments of the government since 1973 and the projection beyond 1989 of the principles underlying those accomplishments were noted. Particular reference was made from the legal standpoint to the current status of Article 8 of the Constitution. This article refers to banning doctrines that undermine the family, advocate violence and class struggle, and promote a totalitarian concept of the state and the law. [end recording]

People who are sanctioned for violating Article 8 can be temporarily stripped of their civic rights but are not liable to prison or fines. Also, organizations are not liable to any specific sanction. Minister Cuadra said the government is studying several alternatives to write really effective laws. He also confirmed that the complementary legal document will regulate publicity, but he declined to give details as to how this measure could affect the communications media.